

THE ASYLUM

Quarterly Journal of the Numismatic Bibliomania Society

Volume XVI, No. 3

Summer, 1998

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“Moreover, buying books before you can pay for them, promotes caution. You do not feel quite at liberty to take them home. You are married. Your wife keeps an account-book. She knows to a penny what you can and what you can not afford. She has no ‘speculation’ in her eyes. Plain figures make desparate work with airy ‘Somehows.’ It is a matter of no small skill and experience to get your books home, and into their proper places undiscovered. Perhaps the blundering Express brings them to the door just at evening. ‘What is it, my dear?’ she says to you. ‘Oh! nothing—a few books that I can not do without.’ That smile! A true housewife that loves her husband, can smile a whole arithmetic at him in one look! Of course she insists, in the kindest way, in sympathizing with you in your literary acquisition. She cuts the strings of the bundle and of your heart, and out comes the whole story. You have bought a complete set of costly English books, full bound in calf, extra gilt. You are caught, and feel very much as if bound in calf yourself, and admirably lettered.”



HENRY WARD BEECHER

1813-1887

NUMISMATIC BIBLIOMANIA SOCIETY
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1810 Antietam Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15206

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Joel Orosz, 4300 Old Field Trail, Kalamazoo, MI 49008
Scott Rubin, P. O. Box 6885, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648
Pete Smith, 2424 4th St. NE, #12, Minneapolis, MN 55418
Frank Van Zandt, 6032 Van Zandt Road, Livonia, NY 14487

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Vol. XVI, No. 3

Consecutive Issue No. 63

Summer, 1998

Editor: George F. Kolbe

P. O. Drawer 3100, Crestline, CA 92325

email: NUMISLIT@compuserve.com

Advertising Rates

Full Page	\$60.00
Inside Front, Inside or Outside Back Cover.	65.00
Half Page.	35.00
Quarter Page	20.00
Classified.	10¢ per word, minimum 2.50

The Asylum is published quarterly. Manuscripts sent to the editor should be accompanied, if possible, by a Macintosh-compatible disk in Rich Text or Simple ASCII format.

N. B. S. Membership: \$15.00 annual dues in North America, \$20.00 elsewhere. Members receive all issues of the current volume. Requests for membership should be submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer.

President's Message

The Portland ANA Convention was an outstanding one for NBS, combining an entertaining and informative annual club meeting with excellent attendance and five interesting numismatic literature exhibits. With nearly 250 members and growing, NBS is charting a path to continued strength and success. Overall, this was a great showing for NBS. Recognition is due several people:

- Myron Xenos- the club speaker on Federal Brand Exchange and Michael Kolman.
- John Eshbach, Wayne Homren, and P. Scott Rubin- displayed numismatic literature.
- Joel Orosz- presented the 1997 NBS Writer's Award at the meeting.
- *The Asylum*- won third place in the highly competitive field of Specialty Club Publications.
- (*Editor's note:* Michael Sullivan exhibited numismatic literature and won first place in that category and also delivered an informative talk at the club meeting).

Everyone should look ahead to ANA 1999 in Chicago! It will be a great show.

The NBS Board of Trustees continues to work on numerous projects designed to continue our club's growth and prosperity. A twelve month project has been completed to revise the club's By-Laws subject to ratification by the membership. The changes clarify many of the "norms" established by NBS over the last fifteen years, addressing elections and responsibilities of officers and board members, and fulfills information requirements previously overlooked. Enclosed with this issue of *The Asylum* is a ballot for your vote on the proposed By-Laws and Constitution. The Board recommends a YES vote. Please return your ballot by the return date indicated. The Board of Trustees met during the Portland ANA Convention and a report on their actions will be found on page 41.

New NBS Members

Michael J. Agneta; Ashford Financial Group; Leonard Augsburger; George Bowen; Mike Bozovich; Donald Carbonetti; Ken Chylinski; William Daehn; Richard Demott; Bruce Haxler; Andrew MacKay; Reed Marton; Kevin Munro; Michael Rae; Paul Schulte; Stephen Searle; Larry Sekulich; Jon Soden; Stephen Tanenbaum; Kent Wright.

We have lost by death long-time member William J. Macomber.

David Hirt, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Some *Random Numismatic Reminiscences* - Part 2

Randolph Zander

Ben Douglas, a general dealer in DC, may have seemed unobtrusive at first glance, but he was a decisive factor for the good of our hobby in the Middle Atlantic region. After a mail-order business for years, in 1952 he opened a shop on 12th Street near Pennsylvania Avenue, later moved to 11th Street opposite the old Washington Star Building and, to everyone's loss and sorrow, retired 25 or 30 years later, turning the premises over to Earl Blaisdell. During most of those years Walt Mason manned the counter and added authority and good spirit to the enterprise. Ben's shop was for a good while our downtown numismatic club.

Ben was a bird-like man with one glass eye which made him tilt his head quizzically. Everyone agreed with the old saw: Ben saw more with one good eye than most of us could with two. He carried a good general, chiefly U. S. stock, strong in paper money, and always well represented in Morgan dollars, many of which the boys at the Treasury currency window would from time to time bring round. Once they even found a bag of 1859-O liberty-seated dollars, and this created quite a stir.

Ben, in tandem with Tom Warfield on Saratoga Street in Baltimore, did much to police the trade in our region, keeping the lads honest by persuasion and precept. More than anyone Ben set in motion the annual Washington Area show at Lanham; competition for tables at it soon became fierce. Ben was a prime mover in the launching and support of the annual Washington Numismatic Conference that he, the Stefanellis and a few of us kept alive and healthy for half a dozen years. We always found first-rate speakers who were glad to grace our meeting in the Smithsonian's elegant auditorium.

Ben went out of his way to support research: e.g. he contributed to Eric Newman's book on Early American Currency, and lent a helping hand to Charlie Affleck of Winchester with his two volumes on Virginia Paper.

The picture may seem routine and pedestrian. The fact is that no news is generally good news. Even discounting kindly memory's tricks, our metropolitan area numismatic community lived a golden age in those productive and agreeable years.

The time was too soon over: Tom Warfield died suddenly in his fifties. It was a blow to everyone; some of Tom's Eastern Shore customers simply put their coins away and stopped collecting. Ben, bereaved, began to show signs of the degenerative illness that forced him into retirement, and gradually he came to live as in a cocoon in the home that did its best to ease his clouded life.



For three or four years in the late 1940s Felix Chruszcz of Hamburg advertised his wholesale business in huge bargain lots of European coins, tokens etc. In those austere and chaotic days for Europe, he scavenged his abundant material, much of it, from German and East European refugees. This ephemeral source dried up as society stabilized. Mostly Chruszcz's material was junk, but enough decent coins and tokens fell through the sieve to make him a fairly interesting if unpredictable source for an alert collector or small dealer. The refugee flow came from the east, so once in a while Chruszcz offered Russian lots – hardly ever with overlooked rarities but almost always with unusual tokens and scarce dates of the sort that Alexander Shishkin has since deciphered and made more collectible.



The numismatic career of the redoubtable Burdette G. Johnson of St. Louis closed just as mine was about to begin. He died one day in 1948, riding the trolley to work. Burdette Johnson was rather more important than nearly all of his better known contemporaries, he carried a vast stock at all levels and of all series, his knowledge was encyclopedic, his memory photographic, he personally took the trouble – maybe I should say gave himself the pleasure – to attribute tens of thousands of coins, often rather modest ones, He was generous with help and advice, all the while he shunned publicity and flamboyance. Eric Newman writes that Johnson was his early mentor; Jim Kelly, who founded the Paramount company, was an apprentice of his; and the heirs of Virgil Brand chose Johnson for the delicate and Solomonic job of seeing to a logical and equitable division between them of Brand's colossal collection. Johnson chose to take most of his fee in the form of coins – a step that left him with a stock unequalled in this country.

It is a measure of my green innocence that I was unaware of the great man till one day Albert Baldwin mentioned him and was astonished that I didn't react. He and Jim Kelly visited London regularly and were heavy buyers at the Baldwins'. Johnson responded cordially when I introduced myself, and for several years before he died he used to send elegant Russian approval selections of chiefly Brand material. I had to work hard to jettison lesser things so I could generate money for what Johnson offered – an early 1796 novodel cipher set from original dies for \$40, a Menshikov novodel grivennik for \$25, a lovely original 1726 plate grivna for \$100, etc.

Several U. S. dealers in foreign coins made a good living from lots they bought in the early 50s from the B. G. Johnson estate. I am quite sure, for

example, that most of the fine series of Tatnall's copper novodels that Hans Schulman auctioned later came from the Brand-Johnson-Johnson estate source. I was late in joining the queue. It was not till 1955 that I approached Eric Newman, who was handling the Burdette Johnson remnants. He showed me in his basement a tall cabinet with wide, multi-channel coin drawers, full of oblong manila envelopes with succinct attributions usually in Johnson's hand. At a guess there were close to 10,000 of them, all containing minor coins, three quarters copper. A spot check sufficed to show the hoard was eminently worthwhile. Once home, I found various good things I had overlooked – a long run of Mexicans including a couple of dozen close to unc. Maximilian five and 10-centavos of several mints, some Anticosti pennies, many hacienda tokens, lots of early Portuguese India and Tranquebar crudities, a handy run of 17th century English tokens, etc. Earlier dealers had gone after the big and obvious things. But so far as I remember, surprisingly there was nothing notable Russian. Trying to match my wits against Johnson's was a losing proposition – I could find not a single mis-attribution.



Ole P. Eklund in Spokane was a sort of American Pridmore or Valentine. He lived alone in a neat small house, shelves of steins lined the walls. On modest blue-collar earnings he put together during the first four decades of our century a vast and authoritative collection which today would be valued in the high six figures. He became a recognized arbiter of patterns and out-of-the-way rarities in his field. His publications, running to many hundreds of pages, included a first-rate catalogue of Mexican hacienda tokens and, in *The Numismatist*, an extensive series of solid country-by-country works on copper coins based chiefly on Neumann's standard work. Before Krause these, in offprint form, were for years essential references.

O. P.'s celebrated universal collection of base-metal coins and tokens, the fruit of a single-minded lifetime of acquiring, studying and classifying, included a superb Russian copper series, certainly the best in America at the time. All his coins he held in the sulphur-free envelopes that he made by hand, carrying full attributions and references in his neat India-ink manuscript. (Nowadays, a coin in its original Eklund envelope automatically carries a deserved premium).

In the late 1940s, old and tubercular, O. P. began sadly to break up his collection, holding, however, each series intact. He gave preference to collectors who promised not to break up the group. Howard Gibbs of Pittsburgh – a highly competitive collector – often used a letterhead identifying himself as a museum, and this enabled him to get on Eklund's right side.

So three or four years later, for example, when I bought Howard's thousands of Italian-states copper minors, I found two thirds of them still in Eklund envelopes with a Gibbs rubber-stamp surcharge. Myself, I had no luck with O. P. and his Russians which I very much coveted; they would have more than tripled my own growing collection. O. P. was certain I would peddle the coins, so his choice fell on one Ostrander, a Swede like himself, from California. Ostrander faithfully kept the collection intact for over 40 years, it went eventually en bloc to Bjarne Ahlström in Stockholm who readily found appreciative Scandinavian buyers.¹³



Even discounting for bad judgment, Hans Schulman seemed always to attract bad luck. He foresightedly left the family firm in Amsterdam in 1939 and set up shop in New York. Wayte Raymond, out of esteem for the Firm, was generous in helping Hans get started. Hans should have made his million – Lord knows he worked hard enough. In spite of a famous name, and in as favorable a numismatic time and venue as one could imagine, he appeared ever to be skating on the edge. He tended to promise too much for collections he was chasing for auction, the women who divorced him left him nearly broke. His numismatic learning was deep and broad, but he could not resist embroidering, for the most part counterproductively. After the war he unnecessarily displayed coolness toward his cousin Jacques in Amsterdam who had just passed through rough times.

When King Farouk was thrown out of Egypt and his coins, stamps, pornographic comic books and other memorabilia were confiscated Hans, as one of the insatiable monarch's main suppliers, was left holding the bag for hundreds of thousands. He travelled to Cairo; there, for a cliff-hanging year and a half with valor and virtuosity he managed to charm Nagub's stern Government and recoup. As a bonus, in Egypt he met and married Zita, loved and respected by all.

Hans was a pioneer in the art of tempting small places to issue supposed coins for the numismatic trade. An early target was Andorra. Its coinage carried portraits of its feudal lords, notable for their close resemblance to Hans's features. I fail to find these in the current Krause Phone Book.

Many turbulent years later, overwhelmed and physically threatened, Hans tiptoed away from the Schulman Coin and Mint and out of America. He and Zita rusticated tranquilly in Alicante, Hans served very effectively as part-time European stringer for some of the American numismatic press. He created and maintained a numismatic card file (like the one the Schulman firm in Amsterdam built and maintained over three generations). It ran to the hundreds of thousands of entries. I believe Hans' Kartei went eventu-

ally to the A. N. A. When things cooled down in New York Hans circum-spectly came back, old friends were glad to see him, and he and Zita spent their emeritus years together in relative comfort and at peace in West End Avenue.

All of us in Hans' glory days – mainly the 1950s through the 1970s – dealt with and on balance rather liked the man. I bought a great deal from him and through his long series of a hundred or more well got-up sales. Some of these he ran with Abner Kreisberg. Cumulatively they were full of wonderful things, many originating from Brand and Burdette Johnson.

I remember especially one early Russian deal of ours: in 1947 he very thoughtfully sent me unsolicited a heavy wooden box full of hundreds of Russian medals along with some miscellaneous Russian coins, obviously part of the torrent of numismatic flotsam and jetsam that flowed from Europe to America during and for awhile after the war. We easily came to terms. I had a glorious time with the material; out of the lot for myself I held back the crude, locally made one-and-a-half ruble size silver medal for victory in the Persian War of 1829. Most of the rest got distributed among the Russian emigration of the time – chiefly Serge Glad, Alexander Stakhovich, Ian Bekisz and the legendary Vladimir Gvidovich von Richter.



Howard Gibbs, a Pittsburgh coal dealer, was a loner, a sort of numismatic flying Dutchman of the middle 50-odd years of our century – a personality ever aloof, coldly impersonal, skilled, energetic, tenacious, well read and a master of detail. Though twice married, his true, lifelong bride was numismatics. When I first knew him, early in the 50s, he had acquired extraordinary speed and accuracy in attribution. He had built up at least a dozen large collections and was already selling some off (through Hans Schulman in 1950 I bought his fine Italian coppers and a group of scudi and talleri. All were perfectly presented and there were no duds). Through the years several such groups went under the hammer here and abroad, all impeccable. The composition of Howard's holdings – stock and collection – was always transient.

Yet in some, less well mapped, series Howard was capable of bold, so help me deliberate, improvisation. He was drawn to odd and curious currency and to cut, counterstamped and necessity coins. He spent a great deal of time, energy and travel to research this odd and curious, or primitive, field and to buy. He produced a guide book on the subject. It genuinely fascinated and challenged him. Eventually the bulk of Howard's vast collection of this material was catalogued for auction by Hans Schulman in his permissive style. The well known items presented no problem – the

larins, tea bricks and ghizzy pennies. But dubious pieces at the frontier of knowledge were more often than not given the benefit of the doubt.

The position was much the same with the cut and counterstamped pieces. Again, Hans catalogued and auctioned this element, conforming to Howard's attributions. This was in 1966, and there must have been over 2000 lots. The Caribbean mafia bought heavily, mainly through agents. The percentage of returns was phenomenal. Howard's Scottish counterstamps on Hispanic duros, on the other hand, auctioned in 1960, were unexceptionable and fetched such extraordinary prices that Uncle Fred Baldwin, who came to the sale expressly for them, felt unable to compete.

Howard was not the only advanced numismatist with this curious blind spot. So knowledgeable and discriminating a man as the late Willy Fuchs beguiled himself into a prolonged and stubborn defense of the egregious modern fake Russian coppers of the 1980s; he was so fascinated by the Constantine ruble that, hypnotized by a facsimile of it, he suspended his otherwise shrewd judgment.

Once one accepts that this eccentricity does not prejudice the whole man, one can view Howard Gibbs in a more understanding light. And in fact, though I never found him particularly sympathetic or forthcoming, I was able to buy a great number of useful coins at fair, though never giveaway, prices. Let us close with two Russian episodes that sum up: Howard bought the Reichel/Schubert Tolstoi Constantine ruble from Horace Brand and sold it to Andrew Kelpsh in the mid-1930s. It was a famous coin and a cut-and-dried deal. On the other hand, Howard bought at the Farouk sale a blatant forged plate ruble and poltina. I cannot picture his buying them with resale in mind: he was adding to his odd-and-curious collection and he applied a different standard.



Arnold Kowalski of Brooklyn made a splash for a time as a high pressure dealer in foreign coins around 1960. A former teacher of music in New York City's school system, he launched his numismatic enterprise based at the start on the fine collection of Russian coins his father put up as a grub-stake. Hans Schulman took him under his wing. For quite awhile Arnold was a prime source for choice Russian pieces, along with scarce European crowns. I think of the many beauties I bought or traded from him.

Arnold was a devoutly observant Jew, always broadmindedly so. Once, on his way home from a steamy summer coin show in the deep south, with his big circa-1950 sedan riding low in the back and reeking, he stopped to see me. As he threw open the trunk for a box of coins, there in the Virginia glare, tucked among the numismatic luggage, were 14 overripe, strongly

aromatic, Smithfield hams he was bringing north on spec for New York clients.

Arnold worked hard, his coin business was developing satisfactorily, he made all the shows, he deserved to succeed, but the word was that midnight gin rummy sessions after the floor had closed did him in at last. Some years after he had dropped from the numismatic scene Arnold came into view as a successful expert in Chinese antiquities – proof that every man deserves a second chance.¹⁴



William Schirmer was a retired tool-maker, he still kept his instruments and gear in perfect order. Long divorced, he lived alone on the third floor of a somewhat come-down stately old Brooklyn brownstone on St. James' Place. He took dinner usually at a Norwegian Seamen's home in the neighborhood where the piece de resistance was whale meat. He lived surrounded by a densely displayed array of artifacts and memorabilia – tons of them. Of all these, I think his coin collection took first place – Russians mainly, plus a good U. S. series and a smattering of German coins.

Uncle Billy, as his landlady called him, systematically scoured the market. He looked in on the New York dealers regularly and he received lists from the rest of us. I believe he did not go to auctions, He knew he was a determined man who liked to have his way; I think he suspected that this stubbornness might get the better of him. When he got to be three or four years older than I am now, he reluctantly decided to give up his well-selected collection of several thousands of Russian coins. I came up to go over it with him; from a half to a third of the coins had come from me in the first place. It was then that I learned the Schirmer method of coin conservancy.

Each piece was firmly sewed in cruciform fashion with fish line onto a stout paper board – the board, about 18" x 24", accommodated a considerable weight. The boards were stacked high on a closet floor. Uncle Billy could admire only the upside of each of his pieces. Esthetics rather than a set rule determined which side got displayed. The coins, of course, all showed signs of "fish line friction" when cut free. This method is not unknown – one used to see Chinese cash so mounted, for example, but Uncle Billy carried it to new heights.

I brought the boards home, interleaved with paper towels, in the trunk of my car, driving gingerly. Schirmerization turned out to be not as disfiguring as I had feared. As I recycled the coins to new owners I mentioned the blemish in my price lists, hardly anyone was intimidated, and within a year nature had almost cured the symptom on whatever remnants I still held.

My friend lived to be almost 90, in good spirit and as much his own man as ever. His last two years he spent spaciously in half of a remodeled old schoolhouse near his daughter in Ohio, with the bulkier parts of his non-numismatic collection still ready to hand.



Paul Eden, a neighbor in Lynchburg, Va., a little after 1950 chose as his specialty the collecting and study of dime-size coins, mainly post-1800 – neglected pieces, often scarcer than the corresponding crowns. Except for U. S. and Canadian dimes, in those days not many dealers bothered with such coins individually. Albert Baldwin was a notable exception: he was always ready to go out of his way to help a man who was doing serious work. He was taken with Paul's competence and zeal, and he sent him many choice things from stock and from auction lots, particularly of colonial collections such as Taffs. I did my best by Paul, especially after I had organized the remnants of B. G. Johnson's stock of minors. By 1962 Paul had assembled an impressive collection, he had published a couple dozen articles on his subject, he had identified unpublished varieties, and was widely recognized. In that year, a muscular degenerative disease struck him, and a little later he turned to me to take over his material. It included many proof British Commonwealth and other rarities that few then recognized as such.

Paul had 75 or 80 silver grivenniks. Of course I saved many of these and was struck by the relatively high incidence of choice pieces of 1797 into the 1850s. Incredibly, I haven't the slightest notion of how or when I finally sold these – I find no reference to them in my sales lists then or of the years following. I have to hope it may turn out that they rest safely in the cabinet of one of my good customers.



The well-established Parisian dealer Louis Ciani stayed put through WWII. But a few years later personal problems caused his business to slacken and – it would be in the 50s – he was obliged to quit. His local colleagues must have taken over the best of his depleted stock, much of it to settle debts. The New York free-lance antiquary Jerry Eisenberg took a flyer and bought the rest. The high points that Jerry showed me were a big stock of books – a pile of reprints of one of the Heiss volumes on Spain, a hoard of the French Moyaux book on Railway medals and tokens – and long runs of, in French terms, common French feudal and medieval silver and of French colonials. I took a few of the books and the three groups of coins. For me, it

was not the deal of the century or even of the year, but I had an instructive and enjoyable time, sold quite a few, and passed the rest on.



In New York facing Madison Avenue between 121st and 122nd Street is Mount Morris Park with a cast-iron frame tower – 125 years ago a far uptown fire lookout. Opposite, on Madison, stood in the 1930s the emigre Russian Orthodox church of Christ the Savior. In its basement was a modest restaurant where the dinner, fully as authentic as the one at the Russian Tearoom on 57th Street, cost a tenth as much. Nearby, the Public Library branch had a section with several thousand Russian and Serbo-Croat books. This was once a Russian-South Slav-Baltic stronghold, long since yielded to Harlem.

In an apartment house at 123rd and Madison lived Alex von Sandro. The name smacks of the stage. He had quarreled with the ANA, and his membership was in his wife's name – N(in) Evans von Sandro. From the early 1920s until ill health caused him to retire to the Cossack community in Lakewood, New Jersey, he must have been Manhattan's top Russian numismatist. He died I think in the early 1960s. For some years he ran a small coin shop on east 125th Street, a couple of blocks from home. Harry Severin consulted him for valuations in his book on Russian gold.

Abe Kosoff bought von Sandro's collection and fine library after his death. Though Abe's focus was usually thought of as U. S. coins, he had a sentimental attachment to things Russian – in 1958 he compiled the sales pamphlet for the GM collection, he bought the Prince Alexander of Hesse Constantine ruble in 1964 and kept it as long as he lived. I am not familiar with the details, but one way or another Abe sold off most of von Sandro's coins and, apparently after selling about half the library himself, he turned the rest over en bloc to Armand Champa, the well-known numismatic bibliophile. Champa later very kindly let me have me this element. Von Sandro identified his books by a small round numbered rubber stamp with A. von S. below the number, and he usually signed his name in a flowing script on the flyleaf or title page.

The only direct transaction I had with von Sandro was in 1940. At a Stack's sale he told me he meant to collect only gold and silver thereafter and invited me over to look over his copper coins. I drove up from Philadelphia the next Sunday. Looking out of his window one saw the faithful converging on the Church of the Savior – "beautiful people" of the emigration arriving in Pierce Arrows and Packards, most of the communicants very modestly dressed and on foot. Von Sandro's coins were of course far more than I could handle, I was grateful to pick out a good representation, which he sold me without quibble at a price fair to us both. I don't know what happened to the rest.



Dr. Busso Peus was at first an aide with the Hess Nachfolger Firm in Frankfurt. In the late 30s the Nazis “cleansed” the establishment, the Hess people made their way to Luzern, and Busso Peus took over with the Government’s acquiescence. He was a learned numismatist and a most agreeable and probitious individual, and as the war’s aftermath faded the Firm prospered again. The background events receded into subliminal memory.

Busso Peus’ auction catalogues, and those of his successor, Dieter Raab, carry forward the Firm’s high standards. One Peus sale of the middle 50s included elements of the celebrated Ernst Lejeune collection, decades in the making. I learned the collector was the devoted numismatic bachelor who, when reproached by his mother for not getting married and presenting her with grandchildren, pleaded, “Aber Mutti, I have 50,000 well trained little ones, and they never sass me back”.

This sale included big lots of Russian and Italian States coppers, things one would have thought Dr. Peus might have broken down more in detail. I had set my heart on the Russian copper group, with 500 pieces – if I had only known it, an articulated collection full of choice pieces, with many rarities, some of them from the Hess 1931-1932 “museum duplicates” sales. I bid as recklessly as I dared, but a better informed bidder topped me.

The Italians were arbitrarily divided into five lots of 300 each – mainly Papal – with scores of the 2 1/2 and 5 baiocchi late 18th Century provincial coppers from roller dies. Miraculously, these all came to me, at an average price of about 20 cents a coin. This assuaged somewhat the tragedy of the Russian loss.

FOOTNOTES

¹³ After Eklund’s death in 1950, his executor – his sister, I believe – turned to Mrs. D. Dee deNise to hold an Eklund auction. This lady was then for a time ANA librarian, she was also an Eklund neighbor, in Seattle, across Washington state. The sale offered a dazzling display of the lesser series, strong in European colonial issues in South Asia, along with O. P.’s fine library. The attributions, faithfully copied from his envelopes, were impeccable. The sale was potentially a major event, but too few people learned about it in time and it was an indifferent success. The rest of the collection was gradually fed out privately in groups.

¹⁴ Think of Joe Segal. His great success with his Franklin Mint followed two or three false starts. He shared his success; he distributed Franklin Mint stock to the Token and Medal Society, even to the struggling Organization of International Numismatists, and stood behind ANA’s rewrite of the Frey Numismatic Dictionary. Joe retired from business at length to do good work in support of the United Nations.

The Printer's Devil

By Joel J. Orosz, NLG

A few years ago, *The New Yorker* magazine ran a cartoon commentary upon changing times and mores in the book business. Against a backdrop of increasing popularity for books on tape, books on microfiche, and books on compact discs, the cartoon depicted a bibliopole's storefront, displaying a handful of volumes underneath a sign reading "books on paper." It hasn't come to that yet, — the vast majority of all books are still published in a format that Gutenberg would instantly recognize — but it may. Publishing the old-fashioned way is becoming an expensive proposition, and new technologies are making it cheaper and easier to use electronic formats in lieu of books. As these words are written, the hottest technology bidding to replace books on paper is the compact disc (CD). It would be timely to look at the promise (and the perils) of the CD, and to review the first numismatic CD of which your columnist is aware, *The Riches of Coins*, published in 1992 by The Smithsonian Institution in collaboration with Philips Interactive Media.

The CD as a physical object is a circular piece of plastic, a mere four and three quarters inches in diameter, covered by a layer of reflective aluminum. The plastic contains grooves much like a vinyl long-playing record, except that they are much more closely spaced and read from the inside out rather than from the outside in. The information embedded within the grooves is read by a laser inside the CD player. CD's have numerous advantages over other media. They reproduce sound better than vinyl. They are more durable and hold much more information than either film or vinyl. Most important in this information-rich age, CD's are more compact than any other media. This information about CD's, for example, was gleaned from the CD version of *Compton's Encyclopedia*, the 26 printed volumes of which have been distilled onto a single CD.

In bibliophilic terms, a CD can be nothing more than a book on tape (that is, only words), but its cousin, the videodisc — which stores visual images as well as sound — can deliver most of the features of books, and others that books cannot offer. CD-ROM's are video-discs that store sophisticated computer programs — mixing graphics, text, and stereo sound — on a single disc. ROM, by the way, stands for Read-Only Memory. Another dimension is added in CD-Interactive (CD-I), which allows the user to pick from various menus on the disc in order to customize his or her own experience in using it. CD-ROM discs can only be played upon computers, while CD-I discs must be played on machines hooked directly into a television set.

It was the CD-I technology that the Smithsonian Institution utilized in 1992 when it published, in partnership with Phillips Interactive Media, the CD-I disc entitled, *The Riches of Coins*. This title is one of the earliest, if not the earliest, strictly numismatic publication on compact disc. If this were merely a novelty item, it would deserve only passing notice, but the rising cost of paper and the sheer bulk of books is increasingly driving publishers to look at electronic media. We see this especially in large, multi-volume publishing endeavors (besides the aforementioned *Compton's Encyclopedia*, Microsoft has published its *Encarta* encyclopedia exclusively on CD-ROM. The advantages are obvious: 40 dollars and a quarter-inch of shelf space for the CD version, versus a four-figure price and several feet of shelf space for the printed version. In numismatics, too, the "post-paper" revolution has begun. A few years back, the American Numismatic Association reprinted *The Numismatist* on microfiche, and a couple of years ago, the Early American Coppers Club did the same for *Penny Wise* on CD-ROM. Since CD's seem to be the harbinger of the future for numismatic bibliophiles, it may be useful to take a critical look at *The Riches of Coins*.

The Riches of Coins comes in a promising package. This CD-I is enclosed in a gray case, measuring six inches wide, by eight and one half inches high, by one half inch thick. A cardboard jacket slips over this case, with title and four colorful graphics on the front: a High Relief Roman Numeral Saint Gaudens Double Eagle; the obverse and reverse of a 1791 Washington President Cent with large eagle reverse; and non-numismatically, the Statue of Liberty and a portrait of George Washington painted by Charles Willson Peale. The rear of the jacket contains mostly text, although the menu of the CD is illustrated, as are photos of the obverses of a Georgius Triumpho token and a Virginia Half Penny. The CD-I is cradled inside the holder; its label is emblazoned with four stylized Saint Gaudens Double Eagles.

Once plugged into the player, *The Riches of Coins* begins with a full-screen shot of a High Relief Roman Numeral Saint Gaudens Double Eagle. The voice-over starts with the following words: "All of our coins — half dollars, quarters, dimes, nickels, even the humble penny — are connected to a glorious history, a history marked by revolution, personal dramas and changing national ideas. This is *The Riches of Coins*, your personal entry into a world of connections with the past, captivating details, and larger-than-life personalities."

The narrator then helpfully explains that *The Riches of Coins* consists of many small "collections," unified by a story, and illustrated by eight to twelve coins per "collection." The main menu follows, offering three substantive categories, and three supporting categories. The substantive categories are "Captivating Details," which focuses on aesthetic and romantic details of coinage; "Money As History," which traces the coinage in America from the first European settlements to our own times; and "Personal Col-

lections," which are essentially interviews with three numismatists: Joseph R. Lasser, Allen F. Lovejoy, and Eric P. Newman. The three supporting categories are mostly functional: an Index to the coins on the disc, for example, and an "Exit" command to stop play of the disc. The last supporting category of the main menu, "Coin Folder," we will hear more about later. Each of the substantive categories consist of three to nine separate "collections," illustrated by eight to twelve coins apiece, as noted above.

The Riches of Coins can be enjoyed in two different ways. The first is passively, in which one simply switches on the first category of the main menu, "Captivating Details," and then sits back and observes. The player will run through all of the collections in that category, then all of the collections in the next category, and so on. The three substantive categories require about an hour and a half of straight-through running time. The second way to enjoy the disc is interactively. One can easily move to any category in the main menu, to any collection within the category, or out to another category in the collection, all by pressing a few buttons. For example, one can go directly to the "Money as History" category, then zero in on the "Colonial Times" collection to look at the coins within, then skip to the "Personal Collections" category, and select the interview with N. B. S. member Eric P. Newman.

No matter how one chooses to sample *The Riches of Coins*, one can use the "Coin Folder" category to become a collector. As you move through a category — say, "Money as History" you can select any of your stashed coins, notes or tokens and the chosen one will come up in full obverse view, along with basic facts about it. Commands at the bottom of the screen allow you to flip the note, token, or coin to see the reverse, to request a more detailed fact sheet about it, or to call up an in-depth story regarding it.

These images are surprisingly good. At several magnifications, the planchet is fully visible (and another command, at the bottom of the screen, allows you to zoom in on certain details). Flaws show up clearly, such as the fingerprint on the obverse of the 1877 Indian Cent from the "Gilded Age" collection of the Money as History category. Luster does not photograph as well, but since CD-I is capable of reproducing film clips, it should be theoretically possible to watch the "cartwheel luster" of an uncirculated coin as it is slowly rotated.

The Riches of Coins was produced with the resources of the National Numismatic Collection of the National Museum of American History of the Smithsonian Institution. This allows for the illustration of a gourmet's feast of numismatic items, ranging from the immortals (Brasher Doubloon, 1804 Silver Dollar, 1913 Liberty Head Nickel), to the mundane (Roosevelt Dime and Kennedy Half), to the esoteric (1715 South Carolina £ 4 note). As one would expect, the history is generally well-presented (the treatment of

the Revolutionary period is especially good), and the illustrations, both numismatic and non-numismatic, are aesthetically pleasing. There are many examples, as well, of solid scholarship. To mention only one, the 1791 Washington President Small Eagle Cent is credited to John Gregory Hancock, Sr. in Russell Rulau's and George Fuld's Centennial Edition of W.S. Baker's *Medallic Portraits of Washington* and also in Walter Breen's *Comprehensive Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coinage*. Here, however, the source of Hancock's design is credited: an engraving by the Swiss Artist and Museum Proprietor, Pierre Eugène Du Simitière (1737-1784).

Given all of these laudable features, it is somewhat disconcerting to report that *The Riches of Coins* contains, in its presentation, no fewer than six errors of fact or interpretation. Two of these might fall under the rubric of "artistic license," but the remaining four are more substantive.

The first transgression comes in the opening sentence, when the narrator refers to "the humble penny." The United States, as every numismatist knows, has never coined pennies; since virtually everyone refers to cents as such, however, perhaps we can forgive the indiscretion. Later, in the "Captivating Details" category, in the "On the Face of It" collection, we hear the voice of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, recorded during his first inaugural address, telling us that we have nothing to fear but fear itself. The accompanying photo, however, depicts F. D. R. speaking from the back of a campaign train. No doubt, this license was taken because no close-up photo of Roosevelt at his first inaugural was available, but still the juxtaposition jars.

More serious errors of historical fact are also present. In the interview with Joseph Lasser, he states that he began collecting coins "during the bicentennial of the U. S. in 1932." Of course, the bicentennial in 1932 was that of George Washington's birth: the U.S. Bicentennial came forty-four years later, in 1976. When P. T. Barnum's career is considered in "On the Face of It," two separate errors creep in. First, Barnum is quoted as saying "there's a sucker born every minute." Neil Harris, Barnum's scholarly biographer, never found the slightest evidence that he ever uttered those words. Second, Barnum's management of Jenny Lind's spectacularly successful tour of America is dated to his later career, after his turn as a circus impresario. Actually, Barnum managed Lind's tour rather early in his career, in 1850, while he was still the proprietor of the American Museum in New York City, and more than twenty years before he turned the Barnum and Bailey Circus into "The Greatest Show on Earth." A final error of historical interpretation occurs in "On the Face of It." The disc tells us that Booker T. Washington "advocated a separate, but equal agenda" for African-Americans. In fact, Washington did nothing of the kind. The phrase "separate but equal" comes from the United States Supreme Court, which

in their 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision upheld the constitutionality of a Louisiana law, passed in 1890, which required separate railroad cars for whites and blacks. Booker T. Washington had the “separate” thrust upon him by Jim Crow laws, and advocated self-reliance for blacks as the only viable response. He was always the first to say, however, that while life for African-Americans was almost always separate, it was almost never equal.

In addition to the errors, there is a misleading statement about one of the featured coins. Once again, the lapse is found in “On the Face of It,” where a Fugio Cent is depicted, and the word “Fugio” is translated as “time flies.” While this is undoubtedly the concept that Benjamin Franklin meant to convey, the literal translation of “Fugio” is “I fly.” The quote “I” certainly refers to the sun dial representing time, so — “time flies” is an acceptable *paraphrase* — but should not be offered as a literal translation.

The Riches of Coins is marred by these errors, but not fatally flawed. Writer Lee Fleming, Senior Consultant of Dr. Richard G. Doty, Curator of the National Numismatic Collection, and the late Walter Breen, who also consulted on the project, have much of which to be proud. The story lines are interesting, the graphics — depicting both coins and contemporary artifacts and scenes — are often impressive, and the history, with the exception of the “On the Face of It” collection, is generally solid. The CD admirably achieves its general objective, that of introducing people to coin collecting by means of historical vignettes and personal stories. Your columnist particularly enjoyed the interview with Eric P. Newman, during which he discussed items from his personal collection, including the unique 1792 “Washington President” in gold that was George Washington’s pocket piece and the 1861 Confederate Half Dollar which may have been Jefferson Davis’s personal property. All of this is accomplished with sprightly prose (for example, they promise to trace the evolution of Ms. Liberty from “wild child to gracious goddess”). And always there, the beautiful, full-color, larger-than-life coins, tokens, and notes themselves to be admired, studied, and “saved” in your Coin Folder. In sum, *The Riches of Coins* is a visually stunning, if not always historically accurate, introduction to numismatics.

It is tempting to herald *The Riches of Coins* as part of the wave of the future that will render books on paper obsolete. Tempting, but probably unwise. First, we cannot be sure just how long CD’s as physical objects will last. Although, generally speaking, aluminum is very stable, plastics run the gamut from unstable to virtually immortal. Will the aluminum tarnish? Will it become separated from the plastic? Will the plastic rapidly return to nature? CD’s are being touted as durable, but then, so was wood-pulp paper upon its introduction during the Gilded Age, and we all know the melancholy ending to *that* story.

An even greater threat than the durability of the compact disc, however, is the half-life of technology. In a recent issue of *Scientific American*, a story was published discussing the growing problem of data stored upon media that can no longer be read. A case in point is the magnetic tape used in the early transistorized mainframe computers, which have been rendered obsolete by microchip-based machines. The data on the magnetic tape is still readable, but every year fewer of the early mainframes are still functional in order to read them. Soon there will be none. Eventually, the tapes themselves will degrade, but for many years, they will be usable, but nonetheless completely inaccessible.

This could foreshadow the fate of *The Riches of Coins*. It appears that the CD-ROM technology (which requires personal computers) is winning the popularity derby over CD-I (which requires a machine hooked directly to a television). If Philips should stop making CD-I machines, the CD-I discs would become just like the magnetic tapes of an earlier era: usable, but completely inaccessible.

All of this suggests that, for now at least, it might be wise to limit numismatic CD publications to reprints of titles that exist in other formats. Reprinting the *American Journal Numismatics* on CD makes sense in order to cut costs; placing all of the data for a major new piece of scholarship on a CD may not. If hardware changes render CD reprints obsolete, the information still exists in other formats. If the data exists exclusively on CD, on the other hand, technological obsolescence may result in its being lost forever. Before we go too far down the road to this bright new future, we ought to consider the ramifications of technological change — and not be so quick to abandon good old books on paper.

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Hitch a Ride on the NBS Information Super-Highway

Numismatic Bibliomania Society Vice President Wayne Homren is collecting email addresses from NBS members, a process which began at the national meeting at the Portland ANA convention. The resulting mailing list will be used to keep members and interested parties updated on NBS events and changes to the NBS web site (http://www.money.org/club_nbs.html).

To have your address added to the list, send Wayne Homren a note at this email address: homren@cgi.com.

Moving Into the New Millennium: Some Thoughts on Numismatics in the Year 2000 and Beyond

By Arthur Crawmer

Predicting the future of anything is fraught with peril. I suspect that a numismatist in 1898 who went about predicting the future of numismatics in the twentieth century would have been more wrong than correct. He or she would most certainly been unable to predict the technological advances and social changes that would shape the future of numismatics. A 1898 futurist would probably not have foreseen the increase in leisure time and the activities associated with this increase, including coin collecting and collecting numismatic literature. Nor would that prognosticator have been able to foresee the career of B. Max Mehl or the change in the marketing of numismatic material that he would bring about. Therefore, in moving ahead I accept the fact that at best I will see no more than a few of the changes to numismatics that will occur in the years ahead.

Some aspects of the hobby are today as they were in years past and will probably remain so in the future. Numismatists are in a sense collectors of history. I doubt that this perspective will change. We hold for a brief period items which we hope will be desired by others, because they represent to the next generation, as they did for us, a connection with the past. In each item there is a story to be told — if not in the item itself then in the people or the times associated with the item. It is obvious that the desire to discover and present more stories and to further expand the information base of numismatics will continue into the next century. However, this article will focus on the way the story will be told and how the information will be maintained, rather than on the tale itself or the contents of the library or collection.

We are living in an era where numismatic information is more comprehensive and accessible than ever before. Books on every imaginable numismatic topic are available and a number of topical numismatic newspapers and periodicals flourish. As a result, an extensive numismatic library is now within the reach of every collector with the initiative to go beyond the simple possession of a coin, medal or token.

We are fortunate to be participating in what may be the golden age of numismatic literature. I believe that collectors of numismatic literature are in a key position to stand at the forefront of the future collecting and dissemination of numismatic information. We are at a point in human history where information management and processing is taking another giant leap forward.

Before the invention of the printing press there were two ways to pass down information, verbally and in handwritten documents. Whether passed down in stories from one generation to the next or stored on clay tablets, scrolls, books, or some other medium, the information had to be created individually by someone with the skill and time to manufacture the document, or the ability to tell the tale. These methods of transferring knowledge severely limited the accumulation and dissemination of information.

With the invention of the printing press came mass production of information. Literacy eventually became commonplace and a geometric increase in the accumulation of knowledge began to occur. Still, the length of time it took for information and knowledge to be conveyed, analyzed and revised left much to be desired.

We now stand at a point in time where the limitations of these processes can be overcome electronically. The personal computer and the information super highway have been linked together in a manner that allows one to instantaneously communicate information with anyone in the world, on any subject and at any time. What does this mean for numismatics? The future is uncertain at best, but I believe that this technological change will make the social changes brought on by the industrial revolution and mass production appear small by comparison.

At this point, a brief overview of this technology may be appropriate in order to provide those unfamiliar with electronic information management a basic understanding of the process. It starts with a personal computer and a modem, a device which allows you, through your computer, to communicate with other computers or individuals. Two computers linked together over telephone lines through a modem form a simple communications network. The internet, developed in the 1980s to allow defense-related research institutions and agencies to communicate and share data, is a network of computer networks. The internet links together computer networks of colleges and universities; databases of local, county, state and federal government agencies and a variety of commercial and non-commercial enterprises in over sixty-three countries. The world wide web is a service that allows computer users to find information on the internet. All of this forms what has become known as the information super highway.

Because of this technology, changes in the way information is managed and transmitted have already occurred and will continue to evolve. Internet sites accessible through the world wide web are being created at a phenomenal rate. Major organizations such as the American Numismatic Association and American Numismatic Society already have sites on the information super highway and more and more dealers go "on line" every week. For the future, presentation of information in this manner has diverse applications and possibilities.

Hopefully, organizations will find a number of ways to use this medium to better serve their memberships and to promote numismatics. Many internet sites currently have a rather brazen “look at me, I’m here” appearance to them, but this level of presentation is changing and will continue to become more sophisticated as organizations and members become more familiar with the opportunities created through this medium.

Several possibilities for numismatic uses of the internet come immediately to mind. A year-round convention could be held over the internet, with ongoing meetings and seminars taking place whenever the membership elects or whenever a member opens his/her electronic mail. Information service providers are creating easy ways for like-minded individuals to communicate with one another. “Chat rooms” are everywhere — perhaps an ANA, ANS or NBS sponsored chat room with an occasional guest numismatist is in the future.

Electronic communication may present an opportunity for the elected officers of numismatic organizations to allow members more input into the decision-making process of their groups. Video conferencing of meetings is not now feasible, but interim steps to allow direct communication from the membership could be examined. Electronic mail and voting on key issues are certainly within the realm of the possible.

Additionally, the technology involved in creating an electronic web page has been simplified to the point where anyone can create, or have created for them a personal internet site. Such pages can be simple or complex, can contain as much or as little information as their creators desire and can be modified as the need arises. Expanding this concept slightly, an electronic weekly news page is another possibility.

Electronic reference libraries are developing and expanding. One such information source, known as *Uncover*, indexes over 17,000 periodicals and, since initiating the service in 1988, has indexed over eight million articles. Through *Uncover* the user can access articles by subject, author or periodical and can order specific articles. *Uncover* highlights one of the major advantages of the computer — speed. The time required to search such a mass of material is impossible to calculate — the computer in tandem with the service cut this time to a matter of minutes.

The ANA library catalogue could be placed on line and connected to other on line systems throughout the world. The ANS has already taken steps in this direction. University libraries are connected in this manner, thus, the technology for such an initiative is available. The ANA reference library itself could become electronic, with queries being received and responded to via E mail. Someday the entire contents of the library could be scanned, stored on a mainframe computer and made available for reference whenever a researcher had the time for study. The thought of one or more of the great numismatic libraries in the world being available any

time and any place is an exciting prospect. In such a library, the role of the librarian would be to serve as a worldwide information manager.

Perhaps someday in the future, numismatic periodicals will be published electronically. This would save on distribution costs, would increase access to these periodicals and could create a dynamic process by which the reader could also be a contributor. In such a publication, if a reader had a specific comment or additional information regarding an article, it could be electronically mailed and included as a supplement to the publication. Another electronic publishing possibility is that the reader could communicate directly with the author. Letters to the editor could take on a whole new meaning with the editor serving as a focal point for the rapid and continuous sharing of ideas and opinions. Such a process would aid in the accumulation and sharing of numismatic information.

Through electronic information management the marketplace for numismatic material may be vastly different than today. Consider the possibility of an electronic bourse where all the dealers in the country are available to the collector community through their home computer. Dealers would list their inventory in a manner similar to today's fixed price lists or advertisements. Collectors would have the opportunity to comparison shop for items they desire in a manner similar to a show bourse, but with the potential to choose from a wider variety of dealers. The walk from table to table, asking "do you have any" could come to an electronic end.

Still another possibility is that dealers would be better able to receive and service want lists. An electronic bulletin board or want list could be created by the ANA or NBS. Dealers and collectors could review the want list, respond to the collector and arrange a sale or trade for desired items. This would reduce the dealer's cost by eliminating or reducing the need to print and mail out fixed price lists.

Some major dealers already have sites on the internet, but, like the organization sites, these are in a developmental phase. The offering of coins and literature appears to be limited at this point in time, but this approach to marketing will continue to grow. It simply stands to reason that people with the discretionary income to purchase coins and books would also be likely purchasers of personal computers and thus, will have access to the internet.

This is an obvious prediction, but I am certain we will see an expansion of electronic coin auctions. Teletrade has been conducting auctions in a telephone and now a computer format for eight years. Other firms are now moving into this arena, and I believe we have just begun to see the development of this aspect of the numismatic marketplace. This seems to make economic common sense, as the printing and distribution costs of the auction catalog could be avoided or reduced, thereby reducing the cost to the seller and perhaps decreasing the buyer premium charged by the seller.

These changes raise the question of what may happen to the auction catalog, a current staple of numismatic literature, and the fixed price list. Perhaps they will disappear, or maybe they could be saved and stored in an electronic reference library available to all collectors. The collecting of numismatic literature will certainly be changed by this new technology. I prefer not to place a value judgment at this point, as I believe the future is in our hands. There may not be the great private library of an Armand Champa in the future. However, if all have access to information, the trade-off, in my opinion would be more than acceptable.

Just like the appearance of the Whitman album and B. Max Mehl, I have no doubt been unable to see significant aspects of this change in technology. I suspect that at some point in time people wondered how widespread telephone use would become, just as today they are wondering about the expansion of the personal computer. These ideas only scratch the surface. However, we have a clear choice at this juncture. The officers and membership of numismatic organizations can choose to act now and play a role in determining how this electronic revolution will reshape numismatics, or we can sit by and watch the revolution take place. Guidance and direction in this area, for the sake of the hobby, will be helpful to future collectors. It is my hope that numismatic organizations will see fit to assist in the construction and regulation of the numismatic avenue of the information super highway.

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NBS Annual Meeting at ANA: Portland, August 8, 1998 by Colonel Bill Murray, NLG

Forty-eight persons attended the Numismatic Bibliomania Society meeting at the American Numismatic Association Convention. Wayne Homren briefly described the NBS website. It was recommended that members visit it. The address of the website is: http://www.money.org/club_nbs.html.

Secretary David Hirt announced a current NBS membership of 245 persons. Twenty new members have joined in 1998. Joel Orosz was presented an award for the best article in *The Asylum*. His work, "The Numismatic Bibliomania Society, 1980-1997, A History of Seventeen Years In Fifteen Volumes," can be read on-line at the NBS website under "Publications."

Myron Xenos offered an entertaining and informative presentation on Cleveland coin dealer Michael Kolman, Jr. and Michael Sullivan presented an interesting and educational slide illustrated presentation on counterfeit detectors for paper money from the last century in the United States.

Announcing the New Device Built-in Orderly Organized Knowledge [BOOK]

A press release recently appearing on the internet

The BOOK is a revolutionary breakthrough in information technology: no wires, no electric circuits, no batteries, nothing to be connected or switched on. User interface is so sophisticated that even a child can operate it. Just lift its cover!

Compact and portable, it can be used anywhere — even sitting in an armchair by the fire — yet it is powerful enough to hold as much information as a CD-ROM disc. Here's how it works.

Each BOOK is constructed of sequentially numbered sheets of paper (recyclable), each capable of holding thousands of bits of information. These pages are locked together with a custom-fit device called a "binding" which keeps the sheets in their correct sequence. Opaque Paper Technology (OPT) allows manufacturers to use both sides of the sheet, doubling the information density and cutting costs in half.

Experts are divided on the prospects for further increase in information density; for now BOOKs with more information simply use more pages. This makes them thicker and harder to carry, and has drawn some criticism from the laptop computing crowd.

Each sheet is scanned optically, registering information directly into your brain. A flick of the finger takes you to the next sheet. The BOOK may be taken up at any time and used merely by opening it. The BOOK never crashes and never needs rebooting, though like any other display device it can become unusable if dropped overboard. The "browse" feature allows you to move instantly to any sheet, and move forward or backward as you wish.

Many come with an "index" feature, which pinpoints the exact location of any selected information for instant retrieval. An optional "BOOKmark" accessory allows you to open the BOOK to the exact place you left it in a previous session — even if the BOOK has been closed. BOOKmarks fit universal design standards; thus a single BOOKmark can be used in BOOKs by various manufacturers. Conversely, numerous BOOKmarkers can be used in a single BOOK if the user wants to store numerous views at once. The number is limited only by the number of pages in the BOOK.

You can also make personal notes next to BOOK text entries with an optional programming tool, the Portable Erasable Nib Cryptic Intercommunication Language Stylus (PENCILS).

Portable, durable, and affordable, the BOOK is being hailed as the entertainment wave of the future. The BOOK's appeal seems so certain that thousands of content creators have committed to the platform. Look for a flood of new titles soon!

Constitution and By-Laws Numismatic Bibliomania Society

ARTICLE I. NAME AND PURPOSE

Section 1. The NAME of this organization is the Numismatic Bibliomania Society, hereafter referred to as NBS.

Section 2. The PURPOSES of NBS are to stimulate interest in collecting numismatic literature through education, to assist and encourage new collectors, and to cultivate cooperation among collectors and researchers.

Section 3. The society is ORGANIZED and shall be operated as a non-profit organization, shall not have the power to issue stocks or to declare or pay dividends, and shall be operated exclusively for the purposes enumerated in Section 2. No part of the net income or net earnings of the society shall be for the benefit or profit of any private individual or firm. No officer or employee of the society shall receive or be entitled to receive any benefits from the operation thereof except as reasonable compensation for expenses. No member or trustee of the society shall receive any salary or other compensation of any kind for services other than reimbursement of actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of his or her duties, except for the editor of the quarterly journal, *The Asylum*, who may receive a stipend (amount to be determined by the Board of Trustees), for services rendered.

ARTICLE II. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. MEMBERSHIP is open to any person of good character in the numismatic community. All members in good standing are eligible to vote in society elections and ballots. A person becomes a member upon application to the society, and approval by the Board of Trustees. Membership will be confirmed in writing.

Section 2. Membership is NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Section 3. There are two (2) dues paying MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES: (a) Regular members shall be 18 years or older; and (b) junior members shall be 12 - 17 years of age. The annual dues for regular members shall be \$15 and for junior members \$7.50, with price changes set by a two-thirds majority vote of the Board of Trustees. Annual dues will be collected during the first quarter of each calendar year. Dues are levied on a calendar year basis. Members in arrears will be dropped from membership rolls after 60 days. Resignations are accepted but no refund of dues will be made.

There are TWO DUES-FREE MEMBERSHIP categories: (a) Life members - members who pay 20 years of regular membership dues in full in advance will be considered life members; and (b) honorary life members - members who, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees, have made notable contributions to the science of numismatic research. Election to honorary life membership, upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees and written notification to the membership at least 30 days prior to the annual meeting, shall be held by ballot of the eligible voting

members at the annual meeting of the society. Honorary life members shall be entitled to all the privileges of the society, but shall be exempt from the payment of dues for life.

Section 4. Any member of the society may be REMOVED FROM ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP (censured, suspended, or expelled) by the Board of Trustees on its own initiative or upon the written complaint of at least two members of the society. No such disciplinary action shall be taken by the Board of Trustees except for cause and after hearing upon due notice to the member. Any disciplinary action shall require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Board of Trustees at a regular or special meeting called by any member of the board.

Section 5. OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES CAN BE REMOVED from office with the affirmative vote of two-thirds of trustees at a board meeting. The President will be responsible to contact the officer or trustee to review the issue(s) in advance of a board meeting. No such action shall be taken by the Board of Trustees except for officers and trustees failing to fulfill their required duties and/or causing harm to the organization. In the event the President is the officer committing such offenses, the Vice-President shall be the responsible to review the issue(s) with the President, assemble the Board of Trustees, and lead a vote of the board.

ARTICLE III. MEETINGS

Section 1. There shall be an ANNUAL CLUB MEETING of the society customarily held to coincide with the American Numismatic Association (ANA) Convention held each year. The intent of the club meeting is to provide members an update on NBS finances, membership, and future activities, and to transact club business. The annual club meeting will also include an education forum.

Section 2. There shall be an ANNUAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES meeting of the society customarily held to coincide with the ANA Convention held each year. Other board meetings may be scheduled by the President or upon request of two or more board members.

Section 3. An EDUCATIONAL MEETING may be called at any time by the President. No educational meeting shall be held without the express consent of The President or the Board of Trustees. The President can appoint, with approval prior to the meeting, a society member to coordinate and lead an educational meeting. No club business shall be transacted at any educational meeting.

Section 4. A QUORUM shall constitute a minimum of five board members. At any meeting of the society, a quorum of board members is required to transact business.

Section 5. The ORDER OF BUSINESS at all meetings shall be determined by the President or, in his absence, the Vice-President. Except as otherwise provided, all business shall be conducted in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order.

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS and TRUSTEES

Section 1. The OFFICERS of NBS shall be President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer. Six (6) Trustees will be included with the officers to form the Board of Trustees.

Section 2. ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES will occur in odd calendar years for a term of two years. Nominations will be accepted during the first calendar quarter of the election year by written request of the President to the membership. The election of officers and trustees to the board will be by plurality vote of all eligible society members voting during the second calendar quarter of the election year. Election ballots will be counted by the Secretary-Treasurer or a person(s) selected by the Board of Trustees. Elected officers and trustees will assume responsibility 30 days after the close of the ballot.

Section 3. The PRESIDENT shall preside at all NBS club meetings and Board of Trustees meetings, and shall perform the duties usually associated with that office. All necessary committees shall be appointed by the President, with the approval of the Board of Trustees. The President shall also be responsible for making arrangements for the annual club meeting, customarily held at the annual ANA Convention.

Section 4. The VICE-PRESIDENT shall perform the duties of the President, in the absence of the latter. If the office of the President is vacant, the Vice-President shall succeed to fill the office of President. The Vice-President is also the program chairman at the annual club meeting and shall be in charge of preparing the annual awards of the society.

Section 5. The SECRETARY-TREASURER shall preside over all financial and operational activities of the society, and shall perform the duties usually associated with that office. The Secretary-Treasurer shall collect all membership dues, advertising fees, back-issue sale proceeds, and other funds which may come to NBS. The Secretary-Treasurer will establish and maintain such bank accounts as needed for the society with the President as an alternative signer for all accounts and maintain all required accounting records of the society. Funds of the society may be disbursed by the Secretary-Treasurer as its business may require. If the Secretary-Treasurer questions the propriety of any disbursement, the matter may be submitted to the board of trustees for approval. The Secretary-Treasurer will render an annual accounting of all funds of the society to the Board of Trustees, customarily to coincide with the American Numismatic Association (ANA) Convention held each year.

The Secretary-Treasurer will maintain a list of members in good standing, submit an annual membership report to the Board of Trustees, handle the routine business and communication of the society, maintain a record of financial transactions, and notifications of dues payments and members in arrears. The back issue inventory of *The Asylum* will be held and sold via the Secretary-Treasurer at a price determined by the Board of Trustees.

The Secretary-Treasurer or a person(s) selected by the Board of Trustees will coordinate and count the ballots from any NBS officer and trustee election or other designated membership voting processes, and provide a summary of results to the Board of Trustees.

Section 6. The BOARD OF TRUSTEES shall have vested in them the activities, concerns, and properties of the society. The Board of Trustees shall be responsible for the governance of the society. The Board of Trustees, aside from other duties specified in this Constitution and By-Laws, are representatives of NBS' membership, interests, and concerns.

Section 7. The EDITOR of *The Asylum* shall be appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the board. The editor of *The Asylum* shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees not authorized to vote on actions of the board unless the editor is an elected board member.

Section 8. The SOCIETY HISTORIAN shall be appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the board. The historian shall maintain an archive of society records and documents, and make these records available to scholars or members of the society..

Section 9. VACANT OFFICER OR TRUSTEE ROLES due to death, resignation, or replacement shall be filled by recommendation of the President with board approval by simple majority vote at a board of trustees meeting.

ARTICLE V. AMENDMENTS

Section 1. The CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS MAY BE AMENDED at the annual club meeting by a vote of eligible members present, or by mail ballot of all members eligible to vote; two-thirds majority vote required to pass amendments. Proposed changes must be submitted by the President in writing to the membership not later than 30 days in advance of the meeting or ballot submission date.

Section 2. The Board of Trustees has authority to amend the Constitution and By-Laws with a two-thirds majority vote of the board during any Board of Trustees meeting to CONFORM TO REVENUE CODE requirements for tax exempt organizations. The President will inform the membership of any such changes in the next issue of *The Asylum*.

ARTICLE VI. DISSOLUTION

Section 1. The society shall not be dissolved as long as ten (10) members remain active. The society may be dissolved upon a two-third majority vote of the membership. Upon the DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY, the Board of Trustees, after paying or making the provisions for the payment of all liabilities of NBS, shall dispose of all the assets of NBS to organizations that are organized and operated exclusively for charitable, educational, or scientific purposes, such as literature preservation at either the American Numismatic Association (ANA) or American Numismatic Society (ANS), provided they qualify as a tax exempt organization under the Internal Revenue Code.

ARTICLE VII. RATIFICATION and ADOPTION

Section 1. RATIFICATION of this Constitution and By-Laws requires a simple majority vote of eligible voting members of the society. The President shall submit the Constitution and By-Laws in writing to the general membership not later than 30 days in advance of the ballot closing date.

Section 2. The Constitution and By-Laws will be ADOPTED and effective the closing date of the ballot if a simple majority vote is achieved.

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The Development of the Coin Album - Part Three

by David W. Lange

This series of articles on the development of the coin album concludes with a complete listing by editions of all the various titles I believe to have been printed or are likely to have been printed. Those which I've confirmed to exist through firsthand observation are indicated with a plus (+) sign. The titles are written exactly as they appear on the front cover of each folder, including italics and both upper case and lower case lettering. For those editions which bear duplicate titles on the spine, these titles were often abbreviated from the one on the cover. Only the cover titles are reproduced in this catalog.

WHITMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY. - Racine, WI

(all have blue covers with silver lettering and are 5-3/4" wide x 7-1/2" high, except 12th edition)

FIRST EDITION - glossy royal blue, leatherlike finish, no title on spine (1940-43)

(close left border, with very small, sans-serif catalog number)

- 9022 HALF CENT COLLECTION 1793 to 1857
- 9003 + INDIAN HEAD CENT COLLECTION INCLUDING FLYING EAGLE CENTS 1856 to 1909
- 9004 LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION STARTING 1909
- 9024 TWO CENT NICKEL THREE CENT COLLECTION 1864 to 1889
- 9023 SILVER THREE CENT COLLECTION 1851 to 1873
- 9006 SHIELD TYPE NICKEL COLLECTION 1866 to 1883
- 9007 LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL COLLECTION 1883 to 1913
- 9008 BUFFALO NICKEL COLLECTION 1913 to 1938
- 9009 JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION STARTING 1938
- 9005 HALF DIME COLLECTION 1794 to 1873
- 9010 BUST TYPE DIME COLLECTION 1796 to 1837
- 9011 LIBERTY SEATED DIME COLLECTION 1837 to 1862
- 9012 LIBERTY SEATED DIME COLLECTION 1863 to 1891
- 9013 MORGAN DIME LIBERTY HEAD COLLECTION 1892 to 1916
- 9014 + MERCURY HEAD DIME COLLECTION STARTING 1916
- 9015 MORGAN QUARTER LIBERTY HEAD COLLECTION 1892 to 1905
- 9016 MORGAN QUARTER LIBERTY HEAD COLLECTION 1906 to 1916
- 9017 LIBERTY STANDING QUARTER COLLECTION 1916 to 1930
- 9018 WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION STARTING 1932
- 9019 MORGAN HALF DOLLAR LIBERTY HEAD COLLECTION 1892 to 1903
- 9020 MORGAN HALF DOLLAR LIBERTY HEAD COLLECTION 1904 to 1915
- 9021 LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION STARTING 1916

SECOND EDITION - matte royal blue, grained finish, no title on spine (1943-46)

(distant left border, very small, sans-serif catalog number,

color variants include blue-gray and light navy blue)

- 9022 HALF CENT COLLECTION 1793 to 1857
- 9001 + LARGE CENT COLLECTION 1793 to 1825
- 9002 LARGE CENT COLLECTION 1826 to 1857
- 9003 + INDIAN HEAD CENT COLLECTION INCLUDING FLYING EAGLE CENTS 1856 to 1909

- 9004 + LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION STARTING 1909 (closely spaced holes)
- 9004 LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION 1909 to 1945
- 9030 LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION STARTING 1946
- 9024 + TWO CENT NICKEL THREE CENT COLLECTION 1864 to 1889
- 9023 SILVER THREE CENT COLLECTION 1851 to 1873
- 9006 + SHIELD TYPE NICKEL COLLECTION 1866 to 1883
- 9007 + LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL COLLECTION 1883 to 1913
- 9008 BUFFALO NICKEL COLLECTION 1913 to 1938
- 9009 + JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION STARTING 1938
- 9005 + HALF DIME COLLECTION 1794 to 1873
- 9010 + BUST TYPE DIME COLLECTION 1796 to 1837
- 9011 LIBERTY SEATED DIME COLLECTION 1837 to 1862
- 9012 + LIBERTY SEATED DIME COLLECTION 1863 to 1891
- 9013 + MORGAN DIME LIBERTY HEAD COLLECTION 1892 to 1916
- 9014 "MERCURY" HEAD DIME COLLECTION STARTING 1916
- 9015 + MORGAN QUARTER LIBERTY HEAD COLLECTION 1892 to 1905
- 9016 + MORGAN QUARTER LIBERTY HEAD COLLECTION 1906 to 1916
- 9017 + LIBERTY STANDING QUARTER COLLECTION 1916 to 1930
- 9018 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION STARTING 1932
- 9018 WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION 1932 to 1945
- 9031 WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION STARTING 1946
- 9019 + MORGAN HALF DOLLAR LIBERTY HEAD COLLECTION 1892 to 1903
- 9020 BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" HALF DOLLAR 1904-1915
- 9021 + LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1916 to 1936
- 9027 LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION STARTING 1937
- 9025 SILVER DOLLARS

THIRD EDITION - light navy blue, grained finish, no title on spine (1946-50)

(close left border with small, serif-style catalog number, color variants include royal blue and blue-gray)

- 9022 HALF CENT COLLECTION 1793 to 1857
- 9001 + LARGE CENT COLLECTION 1793 to 1825
- 9002 + LARGE CENT COLLECTION 1826 to 1857
- 9003 + INDIAN HEAD CENT COLLECTION INCLUDING FLYING EAGLE CENTS 1856 to 1909
- 9004 + LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION 1909 to 1945 NUMBER ONE
- 9030 LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION STARTING 1946
- 9024 TWO CENT-NICKEL THREE CENT COLLECTION 1864 to 1889
- 9023 + SILVER THREE CENT COLLECTION 1851 to 1873
- 9006 + SHIELD TYPE NICKEL COLLECTION 1866 to 1883
- 9007 + LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL COLLECTION 1883 to 1913
- 9008 + BUFFALO NICKEL COLLECTION 1913 to 1938
- 9009 + JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION STARTING 1938 (royal blue)
- 9009 + JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION STARTING 1938
- 9005 HALF DIME COLLECTION 1794 to 1873
- 9010 + BUST TYPE DIME COLLECTION 1796 to 1837
- 9011 + LIBERTY SEATED DIME COLLECTION 1837 to 1862
- 9012 + LIBERTY SEATED DIME COLLECTION 1863 to 1891
- 9013 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" DIME COLLECTION 1892 to 1916
- 9014 + "MERCURY" HEAD DIME COLLECTION 1916 to 1945
- 9029 ROOSEVELT DIME COLLECTION STARTING 1946
- 9015 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" QUARTER COLLECTION 1892 to 1905
NUMBER ONE
- 9016 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" QUARTER COLLECTION 1906 to 1916
NUMBER TWO
- 9017 + LIBERTY STANDING QUARTER COLLECTION 1916 to 1930
- 9018 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION 1932 to 1945 NUMBER ONE

- 9031 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION STARTING 1946 NUMBER TWO
- 9019 BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1892 to 1903 NUMBER ONE
- 9020 BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1904 to 1915 NUMBER TWO
- 9021 LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1916 to 1936 NUMBER ONE
- 9027 LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION STARTING 1937 NUMBER TWO
- 9027 + LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1937 to 1947 NUMBER TWO
- 9032 + BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION STARTING 1948
- 9025 SILVER DOLLARS
- 9026A+ UNITED STATES COIN *Type Collection* HALF CENTS CENTS TWO-CENT PIECES THREE-CENT PIECES HALF DIMES FIVE-CENT PIECES DIMES TWENTY-CENT PIECES
- 9026B+ UNITED STATES COIN *Type Collection* QUARTER DOLLARS HALF DOLLARS SILVER DOLLARS
- 9026C+ *Handbook of* UNITED STATES TYPE COINS (this and above two titles in original slip case)

FOURTH EDITION - matte navy blue, grained finish, no title on spine - (1948-53)
(close left border, with small, serif-style catalog number)

- 9022 + HALF CENT COLLECTION 1793 to 1857
- 9001 + LARGE CENT COLLECTION 1793 to 1825
- 9002 + LARGE CENT COLLECTION 1826 to 1857
- 9003 + INDIAN HEAD CENT COLLECTION INCLUDING FLYING EAGLE CENTS 1856 to 1909
- 9004 + LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION 1909 to 1940 NUMBER ONE
- 9030 LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION STARTING 1941 NUMBER TWO
- 9041 CENTS
- 9024 TWO CENT-NICKEL THREE CENT COLLECTION 1864 to 1889
- 9023 SILVER THREE CENT COLLECTION 1851 to 1873
- 9006 SHIELD TYPE NICKEL COLLECTION 1866 to 1883
- 9007 + LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL COLLECTION 1883 to 1913
- 9008 + BUFFALO NICKEL COLLECTION 1913 to 1938
- 9009 + JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION STARTING 1938
- 9042 NICKELS
- 9005 + HALF DIME COLLECTION 1794 to 1873
- 9010 + BUST TYPE DIME COLLECTION 1796 to 1837
- 9011 LIBERTY SEATED DIME COLLECTION 1837 to 1862
- 9012 + LIBERTY SEATED DIME COLLECTION 1863 to 1891
- 9013 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" DIME COLLECTION 1892 to 1916
- 9014 + "MERCURY" HEAD DIME COLLECTION 1916 to 1945
- 9029 + ROOSEVELT DIME COLLECTION STARTING 1946
- 9043 DIMES
- 9015 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" QUARTER COLLECTION 1892 to 1905 NUMBER ONE
- 9016 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" QUARTER COLLECTION 1906 to 1916 NUMBER TWO
- 9017 + LIBERTY STANDING QUARTER COLLECTION 1916 to 1930
- 9018 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION 1932 to 1945 NUMBER ONE
- 9031 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION STARTING 1946 NUMBER TWO
- 9044 QUARTERS
- 9019 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1892 to 1903 NUMBER ONE
- 9020 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1904 to 1915 NUMBER TWO
- 9021 + LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1916 to 1936 NUMBER ONE

- 9027 + LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1937 to 1947 NUMBER TWO
- 9032 + BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION STARTING 1948
- 9045 HALVES
- 9025 SILVER DOLLARS
- 9026A UNITED STATES COIN *Type Collection* HALF CENTS CENTS TWO-CENT PIECES
THREE-CENT PIECES HALF DIMES FIVE-CENT PIECES DIMES TWENTY-CENT
PIECES
- 9026B UNITED STATES COIN *Type Collection* QUARTER DOLLARS HALF DOLLARS SIL-
VER DOLLARS
- 9046 *Type Collection* OF TWENTIETH CENTURY UNITED STATES COINS

Canada

- 9061 CANADIAN LARGE CENT COLLECTION 1858 to 1920
- 9062 SMALL CENT COLLECTION 1920 to DATE
- 9063 + CANADIAN SILVER 5c COLLECTION 1858 TO 1921 (*large number*)
- 9064 CANADIAN NICKEL COLLECTION 1922 TO DATE

FIFTH EDITION - matte navy blue, grained finish, no title on spine (1953-59)
(distant left border with large, serif-style catalog number,
text-only endflap, catalog numbers narrow or broad)

- 9022 + HALF CENT COLLECTION 1793 to 1857
- 9001 + LARGE CENT COLLECTION 1793 to 1825
- 9002 + LARGE CENT COLLECTION 1826 to 1857
- 9003 + INDIAN HEAD CENT COLLECTION INCLUDING FLYING EAGLE CENTS 1856 to
1909
- 9004 + LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION 1909 to 1940 NUMBER ONE
- 9030 + LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION STARTING 1941 NUMBER TWO
- 9041 + CENTS
- 9024 TWO CENT-NICKEL THREE CENT COLLECTION 1864 to 1889
- 9023 + SILVER THREE CENT COLLECTION 1851 to 1873
- 9006 + SHIELD TYPE NICKEL COLLECTION 1866 to 1883
- 9007 + LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL COLLECTION 1883 to 1913
- 9008 + BUFFALO NICKEL COLLECTION 1913 to 1938
- 9009 + JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION STARTING 1938
- 9042 + NICKELS
- 9005 + HALF DIME COLLECTION 1794 to 1873
- 9010 + BUST TYPE DIME COLLECTION 1796 to 1837
- 9011 + LIBERTY SEATED DIME COLLECTION 1837 to 1862
- 9012 + LIBERTY SEATED DIME COLLECTION 1863 to 1891
- 9013 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" DIME COLLECTION 1892 to 1916
- 9014 + "MERCURY" HEAD DIME COLLECTION 1916 to 1945
- 9029 + ROOSEVELT DIME COLLECTION STARTING 1946
- 9043 DIMES
- 9033 + LIBERTY SEATED QUARTER COLLECTION 1838 to 1865 NUMBER ONE
- 9034 + LIBERTY SEATED QUARTER COLLECTION 1866 to 1891 NUMBER TWO
- 9015 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" QUARTER COLLECTION 1892 to 1905
NUMBER ONE
- 9016 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" QUARTER COLLECTION 1906 to 1916
NUMBER TWO
- 9017 + LIBERTY STANDING QUARTER COLLECTION 1916 to 1930
- 9018 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION 1932 to 1945 NUMBER ONE
- 9031 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION STARTING 1946 NUMBER TWO
- 9044 QUARTERS
- 9035 + LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1839 to 1850 NUMBER ONE
- 9036 + LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1851 to 1862 NUMBER TWO
- 9037 + LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1863 to 1873 NUMBER THREE

- 9038 + LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1873 to 1891 NUMBER FOUR
- 9019 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1892 to 1903 NUMBER ONE
- 9020 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1904 to 1915 NUMBER TWO
- 9021 + LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1916 to 1936 NUMBER ONE
- 9027 + LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1937 to 1947 NUMBER TWO
- 9032 + BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION STARTING 1948
- 9045 HALVES
- 9025 + UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLARS
- 9026A UNITED STATES COIN *Type Collection* HALF CENTS CENTS TWO-CENT PIECES THREE-CENT PIECES HALF DIMES FIVE-CENT PIECES DIMES TWENTY-CENT PIECES
- 9026B + UNITED STATES COIN *Type Collection* QUARTER DOLLARS HALF DOLLARS SILVER DOLLARS
- 9046 + *Type Collection* OF TWENTIETH CENTURY UNITED STATES COINS
- 9046 + *Type Collection* OF TWENTIETH CENTURY UNITED STATES COINS (large, oval number)

Canada

- 9061 + CANADIAN LARGE CENT COLLECTION 1858 to 1920
- 9062 SMALL CENT COLLECTION 1920 to DATE
- 9063 + CANADIAN SILVER 5c COLLECTION 1858 TO 1921
- 9064 + CANADIAN NICKEL COLLECTION 1922 TO DATE
- 9065 + CANADIAN DIME COLLECTION No. 1 1858 TO 1936
- 9066 + CANADIAN DIME COLLECTION No. 2 1937 TO DATE
- 9067 + CANADIAN QUARTER COLLECTION No. 1 1858 TO 1910
- 9068 + CANADIAN QUARTER COLLECTION No. 2 1911 TO 1952
- 9069 + CANADIAN QUARTER COLLECTION No. 3 1953 TO DATE
- 9070 CANADIAN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1870 to 1910
- 9071 + CANADIAN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1911 to 1936
- 9072 + CANADIAN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1937 to DATE
- 9073 + CANADIAN SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1935 to DATE (title in 2 lines)
- 9073 + CANADIAN SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1935 to DATE (title in 3 lines)

Maritime Provinces

- 9074 + CENTS and HALF CENTS of BRITISH NORTH AMERICA NEWFOUNDLAND NEW BRUNSWICK NOVA SCOTIA PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

SIXTH EDITION - Darker matte navy blue, grained finish, no title on spine (1957-63)
 (coin illustration on endflap, except undated and world folders,
 catalog numbers are either narrow or broad)

- 9022 + HALF CENT COLLECTION 1793 to 1857
- 9001 + LARGE CENT COLLECTION 1793 to 1825
- 9002 + LARGE CENT COLLECTION 1826 to 1857
- 9003 + INDIAN HEAD CENT COLLECTION INCLUDING FLYING EAGLE CENTS 1856 to 1909
- 9004 + LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION 1909 to 1940 NUMBER ONE
- 9030 + LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION STARTING 1941 NUMBER TWO
- 9000 + LINCOLN MEMORIAL CENT COLLECTION STARTING 1959
- 9100 ONE-A-YEAR *Cent Collection* 1909 TO DATE
- 9041 + CENTS
- 9024 + TWO CENT NICKEL THREE CENT COLLECTION 1864 to 1889
- 9023 + SILVER THREE CENT COLLECTION 1851 to 1873
- 9006 + SHIELD TYPE NICKEL COLLECTION 1866 to 1883
- 9007 + LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL COLLECTION 1883 to 1913

- 9007 + LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL COLLECTION 1883 to 1912
- 9008 + BUFFALO NICKEL COLLECTION 1913 to 1938 (PSD)
- 9008 + BUFFALO NICKEL COLLECTION 1913 to 1938 (PDS)
- 9009 + JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION STARTING 1938 (PSD)
- 9009 + JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION STARTING 1938 (PDS)
- 9009 + JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION 1938 to 1961 NUMBER ONE
- 9039 + JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION STARTING 1962 NUMBER TWO
- 9102 ONE-A-YEAR *Nickel Collection* 1913 TO DATE
- 9042 + NICKELS
- 9005 + HALF DIME COLLECTION 1794 to 1873
- 9010 + BUST TYPE DIME COLLECTION 1796 to 1837
- 9011 + LIBERTY SEATED DIME COLLECTION 1837 to 1862
- 9012 + LIBERTY SEATED DIME COLLECTION 1863 to 1891
- 9013 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" DIME COLLECTION 1892 to 1916
- 9014 + "MERCURY" HEAD DIME COLLECTION 1916 to 1945 (PSD)
- 9014 + "MERCURY" HEAD DIME COLLECTION 1916 to 1945 (PDS)
- 9029 + ROOSEVELT DIME COLLECTION STARTING 1946 (PSD)
- 9029 + ROOSEVELT DIME COLLECTION STARTING 1946 (PDS)
- 9103 ONE-A-YEAR *Dime Collection* 1916 TO DATE
- 9043 + DIMES
- 9033 + LIBERTY SEATED QUARTER COLLECTION 1838 to 1865 NUMBER ONE
- 9034 + LIBERTY SEATED QUARTER COLLECTION 1866 to 1891 NUMBER TWO
- 9015 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" QUARTER COLLECTION 1892 to 1905
NUMBER ONE
- 9016 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" QUARTER COLLECTION 1906 to 1916
NUMBER TWO (PSD)
- 9016 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" QUARTER COLLECTION 1906 to 1916
NUMBER TWO (PDS)
- 9017 + LIBERTY STANDING QUARTER COLLECTION 1916 to 1930
- 9018 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION 1932 to 1945 NUMBER ONE (PSD)
- 9018 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION 1932 to 1945 NUMBER ONE (PDS)
- 9031 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION STARTING 1946 NUMBER TWO
(PSD)
- 9031 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION 1946 to 1959 NUMBER TWO (PSD)
- 9031 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION 1946 to 1959 NUMBER TWO (PDS)
- 9040 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION STARTING 1960 NUMBER THREE
- 9104 + ONE-A-YEAR *Quarter Collection* 1916 TO DATE
- 9044 + QUARTERS
- 9035 + LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1839 to 1850 NUMBER ONE
- 9036 + LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1851 to 1862 NUMBER TWO
- 9037 + LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1863 to 1873 NUMBER THREE
- 9038 + LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1873 to 1891 NUMBER FOUR
- 9019 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1892 to
1903 NUMBER ONE
- 9020 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1904 to
1915 NUMBER TWO
- 9021 + LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1916 to 1936 NUMBER ONE
(PSD) & (PDS)
- 9027 + LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1937 to 1947 NUMBER TWO
(PSD)
- 9027 + LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1937 to 1947 NUMBER TWO
(PDS)
- 9032 + BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION STARTING 1948 (PSD)
- 9032 + BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION STARTING 1948 (PDS)
- 9032 + BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1948 to 1963
- 9045 + HALVES
- 9082 + LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1878 to 1883

NUMBER ONE

9083 + LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1884 to 1890
NUMBER TWO

9084 + LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1891 to 1897
NUMBER THREE

9085 + LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1898 to 1921
NUMBER FOUR

9028 + PEACE TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1921 to 1935 (PSD)

9028 + PEACE TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1921 to 1935 (PDS)

9025 + UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLARS

9026A + UNITED STATES COIN *Type Collection* HALF CENTS CENTS TWO-CENT PIECES
THREE-CENT PIECES HALF DIMES FIVE-CENT PIECES DIMES TWENTY-CENT
PIECES

9026B + UNITED STATES COIN *Type Collection* QUARTER DOLLARS HALF DOLLARS SIL-
VER DOLLARS

9046 + *Type Collection* OF TWENTIETH CENTURY UNITED STATES COINS

Canada

9061 + CANADIAN LARGE CENT COLLECTION 1858 to 1920

9062 + CANADIAN SMALL CENT COLLECTION 1920 to DATE

9063 + CANADIAN SILVER 5c COLLECTION 1858 to 1921

9064 + CANADIAN NICKEL COLLECTION 1922 to DATE

9064 + CANADIAN NICKEL COLLECTION 1922 to 1960 NUMBER ONE

9089 + CANADIAN NICKEL COLLECTION 1961 to DATE NUMBER TWO

9065 + CANADIAN DIME COLLECTION No. 1 1858 to 1936

9066 + CANADIAN DIME COLLECTION No. 2 1937 to DATE

9067 CANADIAN QUARTER COLLECTION No. 1 1858 to 1910

9068 + CANADIAN QUARTER COLLECTION No. 2 1911 to 1952

9068 + CANADIAN QUARTER COLLECTION 1911 to 1952 NUMBER TWO

9069 + CANADIAN QUARTER COLLECTION 1953 to DATE NUMBER THREE

9079 + CANADIAN QUARTERS

9070 + CANADIAN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1870 to 1910

9071 + CANADIAN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1911 to 1936

9072 + CANADIAN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1937 to DATE (2 lines)

9072 CANADIAN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1937 to 1960 NUMBER ONE

9094 + CANADIAN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1961 to DATE NUMBER TWO

9080 + CANADIAN HALVES

9073 + CANADIAN SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1935 to DATE

9073 + CANADIAN SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1935 to 1957 NUMBER ONE

9087 CANADIAN SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1958 to DATE NUMBER TWO

9086 + CANADIAN SILVER DOLLARS

9081 + CANADA COIN TYPE COLLECTION LARGE CENTS, SMALL CENTS, FIVE-CENT
PIECES, DIMES, TWENTY CENTS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, HALF DOLLARS, DOL-
LARS

Maritime Provinces

9074 + CENTS and HALF CENTS of BRITISH NORTH AMERICA NEWFOUNDLAND,
NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

9075 + NEWFOUNDLAND FIVE CENT COLLECTION 1865 to 1947 NEW BRUNSWICK
FIVE, TEN AND TWENTY CENT COLLECTION 1862 and 1864

9076 + NEWFOUNDLAND TEN CENT COLLECTION 1865 to 1947

9077 + NEWFOUNDLAND TWENTY AND TWENTY-FIVE CENT COLLECTION 1865 to
1919

9078 + NEWFOUNDLAND HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1870 to 1919

9088 + NEWFOUNDLAND COIN TYPE COLLECTION LARGE CENTS, SMALL CENTS,
FIVE-CENT PIECES, DIMES, TWENTY CENTS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, HALF DOL-
LARS

Great Britain

- 9675 + GREAT BRITAIN FARTHING COLLECTION 1860 to 1901
- 9676 + GREAT BRITAIN FARTHING COLLECTION 1902 to 1936
- 9677 + GREAT BRITAIN FARTHING COLLECTION 1937 to 1956
- 9678 + GREAT BRITAIN HALFPENNIES COLLECTION 1860 to 1901
- 9679 + GREAT BRITAIN HALFPENNIES COLLECTION 1902 to 1936
- 9680 + GREAT BRITAIN HALFPENNIES COLLECTION 1937 -
- 9681 + GREAT BRITAIN PENNIES COLLECTION No. 1 1860 to 1880
- 9682 + GREAT BRITAIN PENNIES COLLECTION No. 2 1881 to 1901
- 9683 + GREAT BRITAIN PENNIES COLLECTION No. 3 1902 to 1929
- 9684 + GREAT BRITAIN PENNIES COLLECTION No. 4 - 1930
- 9685 + GREAT BRITAIN THREEPENCE SILVER COLLECTION 1838 to 1901
- 9686 + GREAT BRITAIN THREEPENCE SILVER COLLECTION 1902 to 1945
- 9687 + GREAT BRITAIN THREEPENCE BRASS COLLECTION 1937-
- 9689 + GREAT BRITAIN SIXPENCE COLLECTION 1902 to 1936
- 9690 + GREAT BRITAIN SIXPENCE COLLECTION 1937-
- 9693 + GREAT BRITAIN SHILLINGS COLLECTION 1902 to 1936
- 9694 + GREAT BRITAIN SHILLINGS COLLECTION 1937 to 1951
- 9695 + GREAT BRITAIN SHILLINGS COLLECTION 1953 to DATE

Mexico

- 9696 + MEXICAN ONE CENTAVO COLLECTION STARTING 1905
- 9697 + MEXICAN FIVE CENTAVO COLLECTION 1905 to 1955
- 9698 + MEXICAN FIVE CENTAVO COLLECTION STARTING 1954

SEVENTH EDITION - title on spine (as on all subsequent editions) and no logo on cover (1963-64)

- 9022 HALF CENT COLLECTION 1793 to 1857
- 9001 LARGE CENT COLLECTION 1793 to 1825
- 9002 LARGE CENT COLLECTION 1826 to 1857
- 9003 + INDIAN HEAD CENT COLLECTION INCLUDING FLYING EAGLE CENTS 1856 to 1909
- 9004 LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION 1909 to 1940 NUMBER ONE
- 9030 + LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION STARTING 1941 NUMBER TWO
- 9000 LINCOLN MEMORIAL CENT COLLECTION STARTING 1959
- 9100 ONE-A-YEAR Cent Collection 1909 TO DATE
- 9041 CENTS
- 9024 TWO CENT-NICKEL THREE CENT COLLECTION 1864-1889
- 9023 SILVER THREE CENT COLLECTION 1851 to 1873
- 9006 + SHIELD TYPE NICKEL COLLECTION 1866 to 1883
- 9007 + LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL COLLECTION 1883 to 1912
- 9008 BUFFALO NICKEL COLLECTION 1913 to 1938
- 9009 JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION 1938 to 1961 NUMBER ONE
- 9039 + JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION STARTING 1962 NUMBER TWO
- 9102 ONE-A-YEAR Nickel Collection 1913 TO DATE
- 9042 + NICKELS
- 9005 HALF DIME COLLECTION 1794 to 1873
- 9010 BUST TYPE DIME COLLECTION 1796 to 1837
- 9011 + LIBERTY SEATED DIME COLLECTION 1837 to 1862
- 9012 LIBERTY SEATED DIME COLLECTION 1863 to 1891
- 9013 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" DIME COLLECTION 1892 to 1916
- 9014 + "MERCURY" HEAD DIME COLLECTION 1916 to 1945
- 9029 + ROOSEVELT DIME COLLECTION STARTING 1946
- 9103 ONE-A-YEAR Dime Collection 1916 TO DATE
- 9043 DIMES
- 9033 LIBERTY SEATED QUARTER COLLECTION 1838 to 1865 NUMBER ONE

- 9034 LIBERTY SEATED QUARTER COLLECTION 1866 to 1891 NUMBER TWO
- 9015 BARBER QUARTER COLLECTION 1892 to 1905 NUMBER ONE
- 9016 BARBER QUARTER COLLECTION 1906 to 1916 NUMBER TWO
- 9017 + LIBERTY STANDING QUARTER COLLECTION 1916 to 1930
- 9018 WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION 1932 to 1945 NUMBER ONE
- 9031 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION 1946 to 1959 NUMBER TWO
- 9040 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION STARTING 1960 NUMBER THREE
- 9104 + ONE-A-YEAR *Quarter Collection* 1916 TO DATE
- 9044 + QUARTERS
- 9035 + LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1839 to 1850 NUMBER ONE
- 9036 + LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1851 to 1862 NUMBER TWO
- 9037 + LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1863 to 1873 NUMBER THREE
- 9038 LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1873 to 1891 NUMBER FOUR
- 9019 BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1892 to 1903 NUMBER ONE
- 9020 BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1904 to 1915 NUMBER TWO
- 9021 LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1916 to 1936 NUMBER ONE
- 9027 + LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1937 to 1947 NUMBER TWO
- 9032 + BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1948 to 1963
- 9699 + JOHN F. KENNEDY HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION STARTING 1964
- 9045 HALVES
- 9082 + LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1878 to 1883 NUMBER ONE
- 9083 + LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1884 to 1890 NUMBER TWO
- 9084 + LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1891 to 1897 NUMBER THREE
- 9085 + LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1898 to 1921 NUMBER FOUR
- 9028 + PEACE TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1921 to 1935
- 9025 + UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLARS
- 9026A UNITED STATES COIN *Type Collection* HALF CENTS CENTS TWO-CENT PIECES THREE-CENT PIECES HALF DIMES FIVE-CENT PIECES DIMES TWENTY-CENT PIECES
- 9026B UNITED STATES COIN *Type Collection* QUARTER DOLLARS HALF DOLLARS SILVER DOLLARS
- 9046 *Type Collection* OF TWENTIETH CENTURY UNITED STATES COINS

Canada

- 9061 CANADIAN LARGE CENT COLLECTION 1858 to 1920
- 9062 CANADIAN SMALL CENT COLLECTION 1920 to DATE
- 9063 + CANADIAN SILVER 5c COLLECTION 1858 to 1921
- 9064 CANADIAN NICKEL COLLECTION 1922 to 1960 NUMBER ONE
- 9089 CANADIAN NICKEL COLLECTION 1961 to DATE NUMBER TWO
- 9065 CANADIAN DIME COLLECTION No. 1 1858 to 1936
- 9066 + CANADIAN DIME COLLECTION No. 2 1937 to DATE
- 9067 CANADIAN QUARTER COLLECTION 1858 to 1910 NUMBER ONE
- 9068 CANADIAN QUARTER COLLECTION 1911 to 1952 NUMBER TWO
- 9069 CANADIAN QUARTER COLLECTION 1953 to DATE NUMBER THREE
- 9079 CANADIAN QUARTERS
- 9072 CANADIAN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1937 to 1960 NUMBER ONE
- 9094 CANADIAN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1961 to DATE NUMBER TWO
- 9080 CANADIAN HALVES
- 9073 CANADIAN SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1935 to 1957 NUMBER ONE
- 9087 CANADIAN SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1958 to DATE NUMBER TWO
- 9086 CANADIAN SILVER DOLLARS

- 9081 CANADA COIN TYPE COLLECTION LARGE CENTS, SMALL CENTS, FIVE-CENT PIECES, DIMES, TWENTY CENTS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, HALF DOLLARS, DOLLARS

Great Britain

- 9689 + GREAT BRITAIN SIXPENCE COLLECTION 1902 to 1936

Mexico

- 9696 MEXICAN ONE CENTAVO COLLECTION STARTING 1905
 9697 MEXICAN FIVE CENTAVO COLLECTION 1905 to 1955
 9698 + MEXICAN FIVE CENTAVO COLLECTION STARTING 1954

EIGHTH EDITION - "Whitman" logo on cover (1964-65)

- 9003 + INDIAN HEAD CENT COLLECTION INCLUDING FLYING EAGLE CENTS 1856 to 1909
 9004 + LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION 1909 to 1940 NUMBER ONE
 9030 + LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION STARTING 1941 NUMBER TWO
 9000 + LINCOLN MEMORIAL CENT COLLECTION STARTING 1959
 9100 ONE-A-YEAR *Cent Collection* 1909 TO DATE
 9041 CENTS
 9006 SHIELD TYPE NICKEL COLLECTION 1866 to 1883
 9007 + LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL COLLECTION 1883 to 1912
 9008 + BUFFALO NICKEL COLLECTION 1913 to 1938
 9009 + JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION 1938 to 1961 NUMBER ONE
 9039 + JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION STARTING 1962 NUMBER TWO
 9102 ONE-A-YEAR *Nickel Collection* 1913 TO DATE
 9042 + NICKELS
 9011 LIBERTY SEATED DIME COLLECTION 1837 to 1862
 9012 LIBERTY SEATED DIME COLLECTION 1863 to 1891
 9013 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" DIME COLLECTION 1892 to 1916
 9014 + "MERCURY" HEAD DIME COLLECTION 1916 to 1945
 9029 + ROOSEVELT DIME COLLECTION STARTING 1946
 9103 ONE-A-YEAR *Quarter Collection* 1916 TO DATE
 9043 + DIMES
 9033 LIBERTY SEATED QUARTER COLLECTION 1838 to 1865
 9034 LIBERTY SEATED QUARTER COLLECTION 1866 to 1891
 9015 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" QUARTER COLLECTION 1892 to 1905 NUMBER ONE
 9016 BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" QUARTER COLLECTION 1906 to 1916 NUMBER TWO
 9017 + LIBERTY STANDING QUARTER COLLECTION 1916 to 1930
 9018 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION 1932 to 1945 NUMBER ONE
 9031 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION 1946 to 1959 NUMBER TWO
 9040 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION STARTING 1960 NUMBER THREE
 9104 ONE-A-YEAR *Quarter Collection* 1916 TO DATE
 9044 + QUARTERS
 9035 LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1839 to 1850 NUMBER ONE
 9036 + LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1851 to 1862 NUMBER TWO
 9037 LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1863 to 1873 NUMBER THREE
 9038 + LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1873 to 1891 NUMBER FOUR
 9019 BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1892 to 1903 NUMBER ONE
 9020 + BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1904 to 1915 NUMBER TWO
 9021 + LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1916 to 1936 NUMBER ONE
 9027 + LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1937 to 1947 NUMBER TWO

- 9032 + BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1948 to 1963
- 9699 + JOHN F. KENNEDY HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION STARTING 1964
- 9045 + HALVES
- 9082 + LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1878 to 1883
NUMBER ONE
- 9083 + LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1884 to 1890
NUMBER TWO
- 9084 + LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1891 to 1897
NUMBER THREE
- 9085 + LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1898 to 1921
NUMBER FOUR
- 9028 + PEACE TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1921 to 1935
- 9025 + UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLARS
- 9026A UNITED STATES COIN *Type Collection* HALF CENTS CENTS TWO-CENT PIECES
THREE-CENT PIECES HALF DIMES FIVE-CENT PIECES DIMES TWENTY-CENT
PIECES
- 9026B UNITED STATES COIN *Type Collection* QUARTER DOLLARS HALF DOLLARS SIL-
VER DOLLARS
- 9046 + *Type Collection* OF TWENTIETH CENTURY UNITED STATES COINS

Canada

- 9064 + CANADIAN NICKEL COLLECTION 1922 to 1960 NUMBER ONE
- 9068 + CANADIAN QUARTER COLLECTION 1911 to 1952 NUMBER TWO
- 9089 + CANADIAN NICKEL COLLECTION 1961 to DATE NUMBER TWO

Australia

- 9661 + AUSTRALIAN HALFPENNIES COLLECTION 1911 to 1936 NUMBER ONE
- 9662 + AUSTRALIAN HALFPENNIES COLLECTION 1938 to 1964 NUMBER TWO
- 9663 + AUSTRALIAN PENNIES COLLECTION 1911 to 1936 NUMBER ONE
- 9664 + AUSTRALIAN PENNIES COLLECTION 1938 to 1952 NUMBER TWO
- 9665 + AUSTRALIAN PENNIES COLLECTION 1953 to 1964 NUMBER THREE
- 9666 + AUSTRALIAN THREEPENCE COLLECTION 1910 to 1964
- 9667 + AUSTRALIAN SIXPENCE COLLECTION 1910 to 1963
- 9668 + AUSTRALIAN SHILLINGS COLLECTION 1910 to 1936 NUMBER ONE
- 9669 + AUSTRALIAN SHILLINGS COLLECTION 1938 to 1963 NUMBER TWO
- 9670 + AUSTRALIAN FLORINS COLLECTION 1910 to 1936 NUMBER ONE
- 9671 + AUSTRALIAN FLORINS AND CROWNS COLLECTION 1937 to 1963 NUMBER TWO

Great Britain

- 9685 + GREAT BRITAIN THREEPENCE SILVER COLLECTION 1838 to 1901

British Commonwealth

- 9672 + BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FARTHING SIZE COINS
- 9673 + BRITISH COMMONWEALTH HALFPENNY SIZE COINS
- 9674 + BRITISH COMMONWEALTH PENNY SIZE COINS

Miscellaneous titles

- 9800 + COIN SIZE TESTING CHART *for Whitman* 2" x 2" PLASTIC HOLDERS (5-3/4" wide
x 7-1/2" high)
- 9800 + COIN SIZE TESTING CHART *for Whitman* 2" x 2" PLASTIC HOLDERS (5-3/4" wide
x 3-3/4" high)

NINTH EDITION - small coin illustration and eagle logo on cover, rating star added, priced 35 (1965-67)

- 9003 INDIAN HEAD CENT COLLECTION INCLUDING FLYING EAGLE CENTS 1856 to 1909
- 9004 + LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION 1909 to 1940 NUMBER ONE
- 9030 + LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION STARTING 1941 NUMBER TWO

- 9000 LINCOLN MEMORIAL CENT COLLECTION STARTING 1959
- 9100 ONE-A-YEAR *Cent Collection* 1909 TO DATE
- 9041 CENTS
- 9007 LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL COLLECTION 1883 to 1912
- 9008 + BUFFALO NICKEL COLLECTION 1913 to 1938
- 9009 + JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION 1938 to 1961 NUMBER ONE
- 9039 + JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION STARTING 1962 NUMBER TWO
- 9102 ONE-A-YEAR *Nickel Collection* 1913 TO DATE
- 9042 NICKELS
- 9013 BARBER OR LIBERTY HEAD DIME COLLECTION 1892 to 1916
- 9014 + "MERCURY" HEAD DIME COLLECTION 1916 to 1945
- 9029 + ROOSEVELT DIME COLLECTION STARTING 1946
- 9103 ONE-A-YEAR *Dime Collection* 1916 TO DATE
- 9043 DIMES
- 9015 BARBER QUARTER COLLECTION 1892 to 1905 NUMBER ONE
- 9016 BARBER QUARTER COLLECTION 1906 to 1916 NUMBER TWO
- 9017 + LIBERTY STANDING QUARTER COLLECTION 1916 to 1930
- 9018 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION 1932 to 1945 NUMBER ONE
- 9031 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION 1946 to 1959 NUMBER TWO
- 9040 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION STARTING 1960 NUMBER THREE
- 9104 ONE-A-YEAR *Quarter Collection* 1916 TO DATE
- 9044 + QUARTERS
- 9037 + LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1863-1873 NUMBER THREE
- 9019 BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1892 to 1903 NUMBER ONE
- 9020 BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1904 to 1915 NUMBER TWO
- 9021 + LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1916 to 1936 NUMBER ONE
- 9027 + LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1937 to 1947 NUMBER TWO
- 9032 + BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1948 to 1963
- 9699 JOHN F. KENNEDY HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION STARTING 1964
- 9045 HALVES
- 9082 LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1878 to 1883 NUMBER ONE
- 9083 LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1884 to 1890 NUMBER TWO
- 9084 LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1891 to 1897 NUMBER THREE
- 9085 LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1898 to 1921 NUMBER FOUR
- 9028 PEACE TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1921 to 1935
- 9025 UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLARS
- 9046 + *Type Collection* OF TWENTIETH CENTURY UNITED STATES COINS (no illustration)

TENTH EDITION - small coin illustration and large globe logo on cover, rating star, priced 39 (1967)

- 9003 + INDIAN HEAD CENT COLLECTION INCLUDING FLYING EAGLE CENTS 1856 to 1909
- 9004 LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION 1909 to 1940 NUMBER ONE
- 9030 + LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION STARTING 1941 NUMBER TWO
- 9000 LINCOLN MEMORIAL CENT COLLECTION STARTING 1959
- 9100 ONE-A-YEAR *Cent Collection* 1909 TO DATE
- 9041 CENTS
- 9007 LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL COLLECTION 1883 to 1912
- 9008 BUFFALO NICKEL COLLECTION 1913 to 1938
- 9009 JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION 1938 to 1961 NUMBER ONE

- 9039 + JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION STARTING 1962 NUMBER TWO
- 9102 ONE-A-YEAR *Nickel Collection* 1913 TO DATE
- 9042 NICKELS
- 9013 BARBER OR LIBERTY HEAD DIME COLLECTION 1892 to 1916
- 9014 + "MERCURY" HEAD DIME COLLECTION 1916 to 1945
- 9029 + ROOSEVELT DIME COLLECTION STARTING 1946
- 9103 ONE-A-YEAR *Dime Collection* 1916 TO DATE
- 9043 DIMES
- 9015 BARBER QUARTER COLLECTION 1892 to 1905 NUMBER ONE
- 9016 BARBER QUARTER COLLECTION 1906 to 1916 NUMBER TWO
- 9017 LIBERTY STANDING QUARTER COLLECTION 1916 to 1930
- 9018 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION 1932 to 1945 NUMBER ONE
- 9031 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION 1946 to 1959 NUMBER TWO
- 9040 + WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION STARTING 1960 NUMBER THREE
- 9104 ONE-A-YEAR *Quarter Collection* 1916 TO DATE
- 9044 QUARTERS
- 9037 LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1863-1873 NUMBER THREE
- 9019 BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1892 to 1903 NUMBER ONE
- 9020 BARBER, LIBERTY HEAD OR "MORGAN" HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1904 to 1915 NUMBER TWO
- 9021 + LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1916 to 1936 NUMBER ONE
- 9027 LIBERTY STANDING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1937 to 1947 NUMBER TWO
- 9032 + BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1948 to 1963
- 9699 JOHN F. KENNEDY HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION STARTING 1964
- 9045 HALVES
- 9082 LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1878 to 1883 NUMBER ONE
- 9083 LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1884 to 1890 NUMBER TWO
- 9084 LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1891 to 1897 NUMBER THREE
- 9085 LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1898 to 1921 NUMBER FOUR
- 9028 PEACE TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1921 to 1935
- 9025 UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLARS
- 9046 *Type Collection* OF TWENTIETH CENTURY UNITED STATES COINS

ELEVENTH EDITION - Small coin illustration and small globe logo on cover (1968-78) (rating star, with T.M., with or without price 39 [1968-70], with R and price 39 [1970], R and no price [1971-78]) (all henceforth have locking holes, those until about 1972 have geometric code symbol in upper right corner)

- 9002 + LARGE CENTS COLLECTION 1826 to 1857 NUMBER TWO
- 9003 + INDIAN HEAD CENT COLLECTION INCLUDING FLYING EAGLE CENTS 1857 to 1909
- 9004 + LINCOLN HEAD CENT COLLECTION 1909 to 1940 NUMBER ONE
- 9030 + LINCOLN CENT COLLECTION STARTING 1941 NUMBER TWO
- 9030 + LINCOLN CENT COLLECTION 1941 to 1974 NUMBER TWO
- 9000 + LINCOLN MEMORIAL CENT COLLECTION STARTING 1959
- 9100 ONE-A-YEAR *Cent Collection* 1909 TO DATE
- 9007 + LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL COLLECTION 1883 to 1912
- 9008 + BUFFALO NICKEL COLLECTION 1913 to 1938
- 9009 + JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION 1938-1961 NUMBER ONE
- 9039 + JEFFERSON NICKEL COLLECTION STARTING 1962 NUMBER TWO
- 9102 + ONE-A-YEAR *Nickel Collection* 1913 TO DATE ("Whitman" logo)
- 9013 + BARBER or LIBERTY HEAD DIME COLLECTION 1892 to 1916
- 9014 + "MERCURY" HEAD DIME COLLECTION 1916 to 1945

- 9029 + ROOSEVELT DIME COLLECTION STARTING 1946
- 9103 ONE-A-YEAR *Dime Collection* 1916 TO DATE
- 9015 + BARBER or LIBERTY HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION 1892 to 1905 NUMBER ONE
- 9016 + BARBER or LIBERTY HEAD QUARTER COLLECTION 1906 to 1916 NUMBER TWO
- 9017 + LIBERTY STANDING QUARTER COLLECTION 1916 to 1930
- 9018 + WASHINGTON QUARTER COLLECTION 1932 to 1945 NUMBER ONE
- 9031 + WASHINGTON QUARTER COLLECTION 1946 to 1959 NUMBER TWO
- 9040 + WASHINGTON QUARTER COLLECTION STARTING 1960 NUMBER THREE
- 9104 + ONE-A-YEAR *Quarter Collection* 1916 TO DATE ("Whitman" logo)
- 9019 BARBER or LIBERTY HEAD HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1892 to 1903 NUMBER ONE
- 9020 + BARBER or LIBERTY HEAD HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1904 to 1915 NUMBER TWO
- 9021 + LIBERTY WALKING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1916 to 1936 NUMBER ONE
- 9027 + LIBERTY WALKING HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1937 to 1947 NUMBER TWO
- 9032 + BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1948 to 1963
- 9699 JOHN F. KENNEDY HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION STARTING 1964
- 9082 LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1878 to 1883 NUMBER ONE
- 9083 LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1884 to 1890 NUMBER TWO
- 9084 LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1891 to 1897 NUMBER THREE
- 9085 + LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1898 to 1921 NUMBER FOUR

(the following have no illustration on cover)

- 9041 CENTS
- 9042 + NICKELS
- 9043 + DIMES
- 9044 + QUARTERS
- 9699 + JOHN F. KENNEDY HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION STARTING 1964
- 9045 + HALVES
- 9082 + LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1878 to 1883 NUMBER ONE
- 9083 + LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1884 to 1890 NUMBER TWO
- 9084 + LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1891-1897 NUMBER THREE
- 9085 LIBERTY HEAD OR MORGAN TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1898 to 1921 NUMBER FOUR
- 9028 + PEACE TYPE SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1921 to 1935
- 9023 + EISENHOWER DOLLARS COLLECTION STARTING 1971
- 9025 + UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLARS
- 9046 + *Type Collection* OF TWENTIETH CENTURY UNITED STATES COINS

Canada

- 9061 CANADIAN LARGE CENT COLLECTION 1858 to 1920
- 9062 CANADIAN SMALL CENT COLLECTION 1920 to DATE
- 9062 + CANADIAN SMALL CENT COLLECTION 1920 to 1972
- 9074 CANADIAN SMALL CENT COLLECTION 1973 to DATE
- 9063 CANADIAN SILVER 5c COLLECTION 1858 to 1921
- 9064 + CANADIAN NICKEL COLLECTION 1922 to 1960 NUMBER ONE
- 9089 + CANADIAN NICKEL COLLECTION 1961 to DATE
- 9065 + CANADIAN TEN CENTS COLLECTION 1858 to 1936 NUMBER ONE
- 9066 + CANADIAN DIME COLLECTION 1937 to DATE NUMBER TWO
- 9067 CANADIAN QUARTER COLLECTION 1858 to 1910 NUMBER ONE

- 9068 + CANADIAN QUARTER COLLECTION 1911 to 1952 NUMBER TWO
- 9069 + CANADIAN TWENTY-FIVE CENTS COLLECTION 1953 to DATE NUMBER THREE
- 9079 CANADIAN QUARTERS
- 9070 + CANADIAN FIFTY CENTS COLLECTION 1870 to 1910 NUMBER ONE
- 9071 + CANADIAN FIFTY CENTS COLLECTION 1911 to 1936 NUMBER TWO
- 9072 + CANADIAN FIFTY CENTS COLLECTION 1937 to 1960 NUMBER THREE
- 9094 + CANADIAN FIFTY CENTS COLLECTION 1961 to DATE NUMBER FOUR
- 9072 + CANADIAN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1937 to 1960 NUMBER ONE
- 9094 + CANADIAN HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION 1961 to DATE NUMBER TWO
- 9080 + CANADIAN HALVES
- 9073 + CANADIAN SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1935 to 1957 NUMBER ONE
- 9087 + CANADIAN DOLLARS COLLECTION 1958 to DATE NUMBER TWO
- 9087 + CANADIAN SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION 1958 to DATE NUMBER TWO
- 9086 CANADIAN DOLLARS
- 9081 CANADA COIN TYPE COLLECTION LARGE CENTS, SMALL CENTS, FIVE-CENT
PIECES, DIMES, TWENTY CENTS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, HALF DOLLARS, DOL-
LARS

Great Britain

- 9680 + GREAT BRITAIN HALFPENNIES COLLECTION 1937-
- 9684 + GREAT BRITAIN PENNIES COLLECTION 1930 to 1966 NUMBER FOUR

Great Britain 8000 Series (Produced for Don Hirschorn)

- 8001 GREAT BRITAIN FARTHING
- 8002 GREAT BRITAIN HALF PENNIES
- 8003 GREAT BRITAIN PENNIES
- 8004 GREAT BRITAIN THREE PENCE BRASS
- 8005 + GREAT BRITAIN SIXPENCE
- 8006 GREAT BRITAIN SHILLINGS
- 8007 ?
- 8008 GREAT BRITAIN HALF CROWNS
- 8009 GREAT BRITAIN FLORINS 1911-1940
- 8010 GREAT BRITAIN FLORINS STARTING 1941
- 8011 GREAT BRITAIN FLORINS
- 8012 GREAT BRITAIN HALF CROWNS 1911-1940
- 8013 GREAT BRITAIN HALF CROWNS STARTING 1941

TWELFTH EDITION - large coin illustration and small globe logo on cover (1978 to date)
(darker navy blue and 5-3/4" wide x 7-1/2" [early] or 7-3/4" [late] high)

- 9003 + Indian Head Cents Collection Including Flying Eagle Cents 1857 to 1909
- 9004¹ + Lincoln Cents Collection 1909 to 1940 Number One
- 9030 + Lincoln Cents Collection 1941 to 1974 Number Two
- 9033 + Lincoln Cents Collection Starting 1975 Number Three
- 9000 + Lincoln Memorial Cents Collection Starting 1959
- 9101 One-A-Year Cent Collection 1909 to Date
- 9041 + Cents
- 9007 + Liberty Head Nickel Collection 1883 to 1912
- 9008 + Buffalo Nickels Collection 1913 to 1938
- 9009 + Jefferson Nickels Collection 1938 to 1961 Number One
- 9039 + Jefferson Nickels Collection Starting 1962 Number Two
- 9039 + Jefferson Nickels Collection 1962 to 1995 Number Two
- 9035² + Jefferson Nickels Collection Starting 1996 Number Three
- 9102 One-A-Year Nickel Collection 1913 to Date
- 9042 + Nickels
- 9013 Barber Dimes Collection 1892 to 1916
- 9014 + Mercury Dimes Collection 1916 to 1945

- 9029 + Roosevelt Dimes Collection 1946 to 1964 Number One
- 9034³ + Roosevelt Dimes Collection Starting 1965 Number Two
- 9103 + One-A-Year Dime Collection 1916 to Date
- 9043 + Dimes
- 9015 + Barber Quarter Collection 1892 to 1905 Number One
- 9016 + Barber Quarter Collection 1906 to 1916 Number Two
- 9017 + Liberty Standing Quarters Collection 1916 to 1930
- 9018 + Washington Quarters Collection 1932 to 1945 Number One
- 9018 + Washington Quarters Collection 1932 to 1947 Number One
- 9031 + Washington Quarters Collection 1946 to 1959 Number Two
- 9031 + Washington Quarters Collection 1946 to 1964 Number Two
- 9031 + Washington Quarters Collection 1948 to 1964 Number Two
- 9040 + Washington Quarters Collection Starting 1965 Number Three
- 9040 + Washington Quarters Collection 1965 to 1987 Number Three
- 9038⁴ + Washington Quarters Collection Starting 1988 Number Four
- 9104 One-A-Year Quarter Collection 1932 to Date
- 9044 + Quarters
- 9021 + Liberty Walking Half Dollar Collection 1916 to 1936 Number One
- 9027 + Liberty Walking Half Dollar Collection 1937 to 1947 Number Two
- 9032 + Franklin Half Dollars Collection 1948 to 1963
- 9699 + Kennedy Half Dollars Collection Starting 1964
- 9699 + Kennedy Half Dollars Collection 1964 to 1985 Number One
- 9698⁵ + Kennedy Half Dollars Collection Starting 1986 Number Two
- 9045 + Half Dollars
- 9082 + Morgan Dollars Collection 1878 to 1883 Number One
- 9083 + Morgan Dollars Collection 1884 to 1890 Number Two
- 9084 Morgan Dollars Collection 1891 to 1897 Number Three
- 9085 Morgan Dollars Collection 1898 to 1921 Number Four
- 9028 Peace Dollars Collection 1921 to 1935
- 9023 Eisenhower Dollars Collection Starting 1971
- 9023 + Eisenhower Dollars Collection 1971 to 1978
- 9023 + Eisenhower - Anthony Dollars Collection 1971 to 1981
- 9046 + 20th Century Type Coins

Canada

- 9062 + Canadian Small Cents Collection 1920 to 1972 Number One
- 9074 + Canadian Small Cents Collection Starting 1973 Number Two
- 9064 + Canadian Five Cents Collection 1922 to 1960 Number One
- 9089 Canadian Five Cents Collection Starting 1961 Number Two
- 9065 Canadian Ten Cents Collection 1858 to 1936 Number One
- 9066 + Canadian Ten Cents Collection 1937 to Date Number Two
- 9067 Canadian Twenty-Five Cents Collection 1858 to 1910 Number One
- 9068 Canadian Twenty-Five Cents Collection 1911 to 1952 Number Two
- 9069 + Canadian Twenty-five Cents Collection 1953 to Date Number Three
- 9070 Canadian Fifty Cents Collection 1870 to 1910 Number One
- 9071 Canadian Fifty Cents Collection 1911 to 1936 Number Two
- 9072 Canadian Fifty Cents Collection 1937 to 1960 Number Three
- 9094 + Canadian Fifty Cents Collection Starting 1961 Number Four
- 9073 Canadian Dollars Collection 1935 to 1957 Number One
- 9087 Canadian Dollars Collection Starting 1958 Number Two
- 9086 Canadian Dollars

Canada (STAR BRAND since 1988, produced for Virg Marshall)

- 9062-1+ Canadian Small Cents Collection 1920 To Date
- 9064-1+ Canadian Five Cents Collection 1922 to 1960 Number One
- 9089-1+ Canadian Five Cents Collection 1961 To Date Number Two

Miscellaneous titles and custom orders

- 9004¹ + Lincoln Cents 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE COIN FOLDER 1940-1990 (3" wide x 3-3/4" high)
 - - - + A GUIDE BOOK of UNITED STATES COINS 1947 BY R. S. YEOMAN (2-1/4" wide x 3-3/8" high, gold lettering on maroon cover)
 - - - + Numismatic News 30th Anniversary Lincoln Cent Collection
 - - - + 25 years LINCOLN MEMORIAL CENT
 - - - + LINCOLN MEMORIAL PENNY COLLECTION 1959 - 1986
 - - - + Lincoln Memorial One Cent Book Collection Starting 1959 UNITED STATES MINT (with Treasury Department seal on green cover)
 - - - + Jefferson Memorial Nickel Book Collection Starting 1962 UNITED STATES MINT (with Treasury Department seal on green cover)

Notes to twelfth edition:

- 1 Number duplicated
- 2 Number previously used for Liberty Seated Half Dollars 1839-1850
- 3 Number previously used for Liberty Seated Quarters 1866-1891
- 4 Number previously used for Liberty Seated Half Dollars 1873-1891
- 5 Number previously used for Mexico Five Centavos 1954-

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Board of Trustees Decisions at the 1998 ANA Convention

NBS CLUB TABLES AT NUMISMATIC CONVENTIONS

In general, the membership of NBS has been unwilling to staff club tables at any convention for the express purpose of promoting NBS. It has become customary to meet around literature dealer tables or at an NBS-sponsored educational forum. Both of these natural mechanisms are sufficient to support the objectives outlined in our By-Laws. As a result, the Board agreed not to fund club tables at any numismatic convention.

REPRINTING UNAVAILABLE BACK ISSUES OF *THE ASYLUM*

The Board agreed NBS should not be in the reprinting business. Hence, we will not reprint unavailable back issues of *The Asylum*. However, we do want to support individuals who would like to have access to the information. The Secretary-Treasurer will provide photocopies of back issues no longer available from NBS for \$5.00 each (same as back issue pricing).

CLUB BINDING FOR VOLUMES 1-15 OF *THE ASYLUM*

Although a few NBS members suggested the club organize a process for members to submit their complete sets of *The Asylum* for NBS to provide an official "Club Binding," we have decided not to pursue this project. Complicated logistics, projected low participation, and potential liability issues all influenced the decision of the Board.

Between the Covers

by Colonel Bill Murray, NLG

George Kolbe's recommendations for books that might provide information for bibliophilic neophytes certainly should head the list of references book collector's should own. John Carter's *ABC for Book Collectors*, the seventh edition edited by Nicolas Barker, provides all the language most folks may want, but for those looking for more words, Geoffrey Glaister's *Encyclopedia of the Book* certainly should satisfy. These two volumes list book terms alphabetically and define them in some detail including examples. *The Encyclopedia*, as might be expected, is more comprehensive.

Two other useful books have come to my attention that might interest newcomers to book collecting: *Book Finds* by Ian C. Ellis and *Book Collecting as a Hobby* by P. H. Muir.

Book Finds purports to tell you "how to find, buy and sell used and rare books." Though not numismatically oriented, Ellis approaches book collecting from what might be called the fiscal approach. He looks at what makes a rare or used book more or less valuable. Buying and selling seems to be his main concern, but in discussing these aspects of the book business, he covers subjects which any owner of good books should know. Profit and loss, even for the collector not just those in the business, concern him. Beginners to book collecting, even numismatic book collectors, can learn from his commentaries.

Book Collecting as a Hobby by P. H. Muir, printed in 1947 is now out-of-print, but I had little trouble finding a good, useable copy with the dust cover intact (important according to Ellis in his *Book Finds*) for \$20. The book is a series of letters to Everyman (that's you and me). The letters are, "How to Begin," "What Shall I Collect?" "How to Tell a First Edition," "How to Tell if a Book is Perfect," "How to Judge Values," "How to Transform Mountains into Molehills," "A Short History of Book-production," and "How to Read a Bookseller's Catalogue." This book is entertaining to read as well as being informative. I suggest looking for it in a library. You may not consider it worth owning - even for \$20.

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Due to circumstances beyond my control (such as an irreplaceable hard drive on my stone age computer conking out), I have finally been forced to come up with Internet-compatible equipment.

Having read the write-ups on the NBS web site in *The Numismatist* and *The Asylum*, that was my first target (when I finished fuming at Windows).

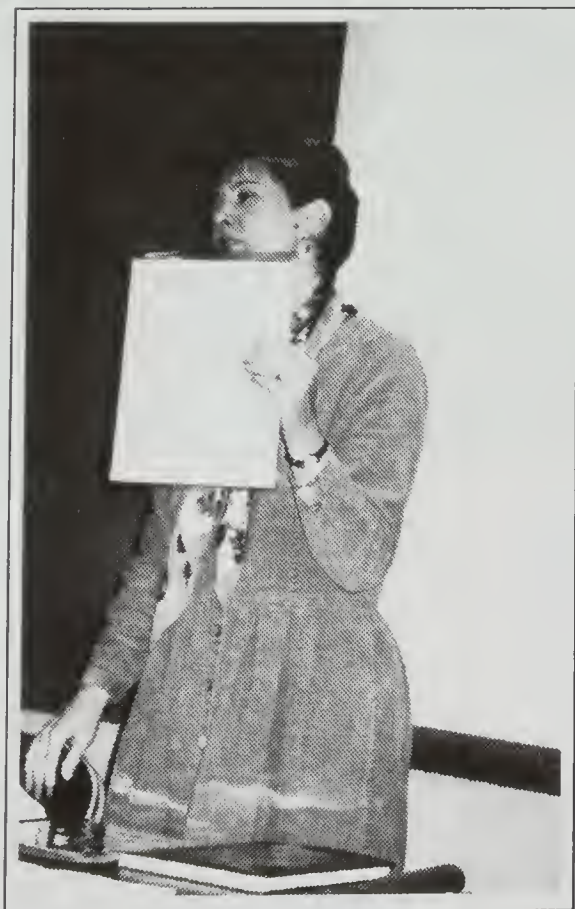
I thought a report from the viewpoint of a complete Internet idiot might be of value, so here goes. I thought the site was very neatly designed -- compact, but expandable -- and quite tastefully done (one of my crotchety gripes at contemporary design is the compulsion to use garish and distracting wallpaper; however, even I accepted the pale marble backgrounds as being pleasant and in good taste).

I went through all the links, and found them useful. Of course, I had been happy to read that *The Asylum* index had been incorporated into the Harry Bass Index project. I also tested this, and since it came up with my previous contributions when prompted, I found it quite satisfactory. I will have to get after SAN (Society for Ancient Numismatics) to get on there as well. My congratulations.

Bill Malkmus

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NBS Meeting Participants Cincinnati ANA Mid-Winter Convention, March 20, 1998



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Announcing the Sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Numismatic Library

An Overview of the Bass Library

First, a few caveats may be in order. Several hundred important volumes have graciously been donated to the American Numismatic Society Library and the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Research Foundation has retained an excellent reference library on American numismatics. Furthermore, Harry Bass was not a slave to completion and his main interest was centered on American coins.

On the plus side, Harry Bass bought libraries – entire libraries – many of them – over three decades. *Anything* may turn up, from a classic multi-volume work on the coins of Brunswick to key references on ancient numismatics and Renaissance medals. Also on the plus side, when it comes to rare and important works on American coins, virtually *everything* – even with the exceptions already noted – will appear for sale in the upcoming four Bass auctions and *more than one* example of some of the rarest titles will come up for sale.

As this is being written, the Bass books, catalogues, periodicals and other materials to be sold reside in 173 unopened cartons, weighing something approaching four tons. Four solid days were spent packing the library, which was housed in four different locations. Your cataloguer knows far from everything that is there. Yet, in sum, our sense is that the Harry W. Bass, Jr. library is among the most valuable private numismatic libraries ever formed in the United States and, even not counting the items not to be sold, it may well end up being the most valuable numismatic library ever to appear at auction.

Highlights

Any listing of highlights will be woefully inadequate, especially given our current lack of in-depth knowledge. The library is especially rich in classic 19th and 20th century American auction sale catalogues – thousands of them, often annotated copies with impressive pedigrees. Please take our word for it, when it comes to books, catalogues and periodicals on American coins, almost every rarity and standard title will be sold over the next two years and often more than one example will be offered. Most volumes will include a bookplate specially-designed by the Bird & Bull Press, printed in two colors by letterpress and incorporating an image especially to HWB's liking – that of the sagacious owl. Harry Bass bought nice books and they have been carefully kept in that state. Plates from one copy and text from another have not been wedded in unholy matrimony, with the presiding official a bookbinder. Harry W. Bass, Jr. was a connoisseur, and owning one or more desirable volumes from his library – identifiable by the handsomely-designed Bird & Bull Press bookplate accompanying it – will be a source of pride to any numismatic bibliophile.

The Plan

It is anticipated that the great majority of the most important Bass holdings will be offered in four sales, the first scheduled for December 1998, the last slated for Summer of the year 2000.

- *Sale One* will feature most of the key non-American numismatic works but will also contain an excellent selection of American rarities.
- *Sale Two* will be devoted to a wide range of major works on American numismatics.
- *Sale Three* will feature the remaining key non-American titles, along with a large contingent of important American works.
- *Sale Four* will be devoted to rare and desirable American titles.

The Catalogues

The four sale catalogues will be issued in uniform format with high production values. The covers, like the bookplates, have been specially designed by Henry Morris of the estimable Bird & Bull Press. There will be numerous illustrations, a number in color, and the descriptions will be carefully done, informative, and bibliographically-detailed. Prior provenances will be noted where known and proper credit will be given when the research of others is cited. A detailed index will accompany each catalogue and a cumulative index will be included in the final catalogue. Our aim will be to provide a practical bibliography of American numismatic literature rarities within the four volumes containing the principal works in the Bass library. Satisfaction is guaranteed and catalogues may be returned for a full refund without question.

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